

Coming Events

April 27—Concert of recorded music, Talbot House, 8.30 p.m.
 April 28—"Star" Ferry Co., Ltd., annual meeting, noon.
 April 28—Police Res. Club meeting, 6.30 p.m.
 April 29—Rotary Club; Speaker: C.F. Miles on "Red Rat," 12.30 p.m.
 April 29—The H.K. meeting, 50 Macdonnell Rd.; Speaker: J. Bendall, 8 p.m.
 May 2—C.H.A. Reunion Dance, Peninsula Hotel.
 May 5—H.K. Singers, first rehearsal of "The Messiah," Cathedral Hall, 5.30 p.m.
 May 7—Green Is. Cement Co., Ltd., annual and extraordinary meetings, Exchange Bldg., noon.
 May 7—Dinner To Sir Mark and Lady Young, H.K. Hotel, 8 p.m.
 May 9—Canton Ins. Office, Ltd., annual meeting, noon.
 May 10 and 17—"Shamshulpo Cocktail," KCC, 9 p.m.
 May 17—China Emporium extraordinary meeting, 3 p.m.
 May 31—China Emporium annual meeting, 3 p.m.

Rice May Be Exported From Macao

Macao, Apr. 26.

The Control Board announced today that as from May 1 merchants will be permitted to re-export rice from Macao, and fixed the exportable quota at not more than 30 per cent of the total amount imported.

The Board's decision followed recent reports that rice stocks piling up here were deteriorating with great losses to merchants.

The announcement said the Board decided to lift the rice export ban on condition that such exports would not affect prices on the local market. The Board said the price locally should not exceed \$55 per picul for the first grade and \$60 for the second grade.

Rice was quoted at \$45 per picul this morning, representing an increase of \$7 over yesterday's price. —United Press.

The marriage of Mr. Leslie Walter Winter of 23 Fort Street, mechanic, and Miss Rosalina Garcia, telephone operator, at the Ritz, Quarry Bay, took place at the Registry yesterday. Messrs. J. R. Starkey and J. W. Ferris were the witnesses.

Under an Order published by the Director of Supplies, Trade and Industry, the export of goods of all kinds to Japan and Korea is prohibited.



Stunning under the sun as a playsuit —

Comfortable under the water as a swimsuit.

Sweet as a flower — durable as steel

Yet its cost is only \$25 per suit from Mode Elite.

The Roy Farrell Export-Import Co. (HK) Ltd.

The First International Service In The World
 402-403 York Building,
 Chater Road, Hongkong,
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 31360

and at
 SYDNEY (AUSTRALIA), MANILA (PHILIPPINE ISLANDS),
 SHANGHAI (CHINA), and LONDON (UNITED KINGDOM).

BUY BRITISH — IT'S BEST

EAT, DRINK & BE MERRY

AT THE

COCKTAIL BAR RESTAURANT

309-311 NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON

BEST FOOD! BEST DRINK!

"Served With A Smile"

Readers' Letters

Lottery

Sir.—The "Times" correspondent at Gibraltar, cabling on April 13, reported (in part) as follows:

"Making his first broadcast to the people of Gibraltar, since taking office last month, the new Governor, Lieutenant-General Sir Kenneth Anderson, announced the Secretary of State's approval of the institution of a Government Lottery, which, it was hoped, would provide interest and a sinking fund for the proposed loan required to finance the Government's new housing scheme.

Referring to the estimated gap between revenue and expenditure for 1947, the Governor announced an increased duty on spirits (except, brandy), which will raise the price of whisky from 1s 6d to 1s 10d a bottle; a duty on certain types of luxury goods to be announced later; increased shipping dues; increased stamp duty on cheques from a penny to two pence; a small tax on all but the cheapest seats in theatres and cinemas. Even with the increases there will be a gap of 24,000 between revenue and expenditure. The Governor also referred to the question of the introduction of Income tax, indicating that such a step must be seriously considered, but thought it undesirable that such a measure should be introduced until discussion was possible with the elected representatives of the people."

Now I suggest that the proposal that I have twice before put forward in your columns that Hong Kong should look to painless taxation in the form of a Government Lottery to ease its financial problems should be taken up seriously by the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council. If it is not wrong to say that it is ill-advised, to say the least, for Government to refuse even to comment on them and say why they are not considered suitable. Merely to say Government hold a contrary opinion is not good enough— even Hitler used to put forward some sort of specious argument!

BROWNED-OFF.

Z.B.W.

Sir.—Programmes from ZBE have improved immensely in the past few months, so much so that I hesitate to venture a small note of criticism lest it dampen the ardour of those responsible for the better state of affairs.

But I would like to see ZBE drop into the nearest waste-paper basket those records of hearty songs, in the real Kipling style, by some fruity barton about soldiers, marching happily to war, ready to claim a hero's grave, etc. Those who listened to the programme at 8.50 p.m. on Friday will know what I am referring to.

If any Serviceman during the War had voiced the sentiments of those songs, he would have been clapped into the nearest psychiatrist's ward, and if he had given a noncombatant voicing them he would have expressed his views with the use of several of those "old four-letter Anglo-Saxon words for sex," to quote from an article on your front page the other day.

Death
Chau Man Chi

The death took place at 3 p.m. on Friday at his residence, 33 Seymour Road, after a prolonged illness, of Mr. Chau Man Chi, prominent local merchant.

Decedent was the only son of Mr. Chau Yue Teng, founder of the import & export firm of the same name, which he took over upon his father's death in 1933.

The late Mr. Chau Man Chi took an active interest in public affairs, being Chairman of the Keng Ngai Commercial Association, one-time Chairman of the South China Athletic Association and a Vice Patron of the St. John Ambulance Association from which he received the Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem in recognition of the donation he made, in memory of his late father, of "Chau Yue Teng" Building at Tai Hang Road to serve as Association Headquarters.

He was made an unofficial Justice of the Peace in 1933.

In the commercial sphere, besides his own import & export business, he was Director of China Emporium Ltd. and China Products (H.K.) Ltd.

The Decedent is survived by his son, Mr. Chau Sing Kan, a daughter, Mrs. Stephen Pan, and grandchildren.

Rotarian C. F. Miles will be the speaker at next Tuesday's meeting of the Rotary Club of Hong Kong, and his subject will be "Red Rat." The meeting will take place at 12.30 p.m. in the Gloucester Hotel as usual.

An application for the confiscation of 32 cases of cotton yarn, valued at \$6,000, found aboard the ss. "Suez," without ownership, was granted by Mr. Sainsbury at Central yesterday.

ABLE SEAMAN



BANK'S GIFT TO CLUB

The Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank has presented the Club de Reiros with \$10,000 as a mark of its appreciation for its services rendered by its Portuguese employees during the occupation.

Taxation

Sir.—What a weak speech that was the Governor, made in supporting the Financial Secretary's remarks about Income tax. He agrees that there is a great deal of opposition; he says Government is of the contrary opinion—but gives us no facts in support of that opinion.

He stresses the need for this Colony to be self-supporting as soon as possible, to pay its way, etc. Why stress the obvious? We all agree that this should be so. That has not been the argument at all.

What we have been saying is that the present form of taxation is (a) not the best revenue-producing form of taxation that could be devised and (b) that greater revenue, at less expense, could be secured through other means. We have put forward our suggestions—and even under the form of paternal dictatorship which is our local form of government, I suggest that it is ill-advised, to say the least, for Government to refuse even to comment on them and say why they are not considered suitable. Merely to say Government hold a contrary opinion is not good enough— even Hitler used to put forward some sort of specious argument!

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EX-NAVY.

U.S. MILITARY ATTACHES DESCRIBE CAPTURE

TEXAS CITY CASUALTIES

Texas City, Apr. 25.
 The Red Cross today listed 425 verified deaths in the Texas City disaster, and estimated that 60 to 200 persons are still missing. It said 327 dead were identified, and 98 bodies unclaimed. Twelve bodies were recovered during the last two days. —United Press.

Britain Closest To U.S.

Edinburgh, Apr. 25.
 A resolution demanding a radical change in the British Government's foreign policy "in the interests of peace and progress" was defeated by only eight votes—158 for and 186 against—at the Scottish Trade Union Congress at St. Andrews today.

The President of the Scottish arm of the National Union of Mineworkers, Mr. A. Moffat, who moved the resolution, said that British troops in the Middle East and the Far East, were not there in the interests of the colonial peoples but in the interests of British imperialism.

Another speaker urged that Britain should seek to strengthen its ties with Russia. The Vice-Chairman of the Scottish Trade Union, Mr. David Robertson, moving the rejection, said that Britain had a closer democratic link with the United States than she could hope to achieve with Russia. —Reuter.

AUSTIN BOOSTS PRODUCTION

London, Apr. 26.
 The Directors of the Austin Motor Company today announced the establishment of a \$2,000,000 special fund to boost the company's production during the next 18 months.

The money will be used to improve production methods and undoubtedly will lead to increased exports of Austin cars, the directors said in a statement issued after a board meeting. —Associated Press.

MARSHALL TO BROADCAST

Washington, Apr. 25.
 The Secretary of State, General George Marshall, one of the leading figures at the Big Four Foreign Ministers Conference, which ended in Moscow last night, will broadcast on its results at 1.30 GMT on Tuesday (Hong Kong summer time 10.30 p.m. Tuesday). —Reuter.

Macao, Apr. 24.

Police are on the look-out in theatres like the Appolo, Victoria and Capitol because of bomb threats.

Letters demanding \$5,000 from the theatres are said to have been received. —Our Own Correspondent.

Sunday Tea Dance AT THE STAR HOTEL

TO PETE VALDERRAMA AND HIS ORCHESTRA

Cincinnati, Ohio, Apr. 26.
 Lord Inverchapel, British Ambassador to the United States, said today that his country had contributed over \$3,000,000,000 to relief and rehabilitation in the Far East and western Europe in one form or another.

"Here and there I find an impression that the United States has been alone in looking after the needs of western Europe and the Far East which were overrun by our enemies," he said in an address before the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.

"This impression is a wrong one. Britain has contributed in the form of direct relief well over \$1,000,000,000. The largest sum under this heading went to UNRRA. She has also contributed almost \$2,000,000,000 in the form of loans and credits. On these Germany, France, Denmark, Holland, Burma and so forth have

Reviewing the past year's all drawn heavily." —Associated Press.

MONROE CALCULATING MACHINES

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SMALL SHIPMENT OF THESE WELL KNOWN CALCULATORS, 10, COLUMN, HAND OPERATED.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS, PLEASE CONSULT.—

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE

Specialist in Office Equipment
 11, Chater Rd., Kowloon, Hong Kong.

Price Controls

The following conditions and amendments to the Price Control schedule were gazetted yesterday:

Beer, Carling's Black Label Lager Beer, pint, Wholesale Price \$1.10

Maximum Retail Price for consumption off the premises \$1.30

Maximum Retail Price for consumption on the premises (per bot.) \$1.60

Carling's Red Cap Ale, pints, \$1.10

Maximum Retail Price for consumption off the premises \$1.30

Maximum Retail Price for consumption on the premises (per bot.) \$1.60

Maximum Retail Price for consumption off the premises \$1.30

Maximum Retail Price for consumption on the premises (per bot.) \$1.60

Knockers, pints \$0.95

Maximum Retail Price for consumption off the premises \$1.30

Maximum Retail Price for consumption on the premises (per bot.) \$1.60

Cigarettes Maximum Retail Price Yorktown (per pkt. of 20) \$0.05

Patent & Other Medicines, Phadrene Hydrochloride Tablets (per tin of 30 tablets) \$2.20

Shirts, Shirts (each) \$10.50

The following have been deleted:

Beer, Carling's Black Label Lager Beer, pint, Wholesale Price \$1.20, \$1.40, \$1.70

Motor Vehicles, All Motor Vehicles whether new or second-hand All Prices The following is substituted:

Beer, Carling's Black Label Lager Beer, pint, Wholesale Price \$0.95, \$1.10, \$1.35

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Passenger Departures, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, Mrs. E. J. H. Mitchell, F. H. Robinson, Wm. J. Tyrrell, W. W. Murchison, M. L. Burt, Young, Yushio, A. S. Macleod, Mr. G. D. Ingrams, B. Sutton and S. Lonsdale.

Passenger departures: Miss M. O'Brien, Lt. and Mrs. J. C. Lorrie, Miss Adele Heijer, Miss Vivian Colling, Miss Vivian Chey, Major and Mrs. M. d'Arcy, Miss Miles Smith, Miss Elizabeth Gandy and Mrs. A. Damsgaard, D. E. Lawson, William J. Dunn and Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Sheen.

The following passengers have arrived from England by BOAC Dragon Service flying-boat: Messrs. Primrose-Bourne, Dumbrell, Graves, Smith, Morley, Chant, Tak, Shaw and Murdoch.

From Singapore by BOAC came: Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Heardon and infant, Mr. and Mrs. E. Sam Howe, Capt. Head, Capt. Kirkland, Serjeant Berry, Lieutenant Rogers, Cdr. J. Carmalt-Jones, Col. E. A. Grimm, Dr. H. Dilks, Capt. Atkinson, Major Alexander, Marion Gold and Leslie, for Bangkok, —Liu Chang, Mrs. Long Seong, Hwang, Misses Lam, Ying-ying and Lam Wal-ying, J. F. Stevens.

Colony Flooded With Pornography Obscene Books On Sale Openly

The low level of morality in the Colony today may be gauged by the fact that Hong Kong is being flooded with pornographic literature, both English and Chinese, as well as photographs. The minds of young children are also being polluted by pornographic peep shows, which have also shown a large increase.

Trafficking In Four Girls

A case of trafficking in four young Chinese girls from Hong Kong to Singapore to become song girls was disclosed by Mr. H. W. Fraser, of the S.C.A. at Central yesterday when prosecuting a woman for failing to register with the S.C.A. her 18-year-old ward.

Pleading guilty, Siu Yuk, 40, widow, was fined \$50, or four weeks' hard labour, by Mr. d'Almada.

According to Mr. Fraser, four young girls, including accused's adopted daughter, Leung Ying, arrived in Singapore from Hong Kong aboard the s.s. Anhwei on Jan. 31, to become song girls. As the girls had no permission to land, they were put on the same ship and brought here on Friday.

In addition to such books and photographs printed as well as hand-drawn, objectionable jigsaw puzzles are being sold at 20 cents each.

Peep Shows

Pornographic peep shows which are patronized chiefly by young children and teen age lads are conspicuous in the streets after dark, particularly in areas frequented by bands of street walkers who cater exclusively to Chinese clientele.

These peep shows are of two types. In one type, post card size indecent photographs are exhibited at a charge of ten cents for a view of some ten or twelve photographs. In the other type, a miniature movie show, which lasts for about two minutes, is provided on payment of 20 cents. In both cases, the charges are doubled in case it is desired to see pictures depicting foreigners.

The presence of so much obscene literature and material on the market is attributed to general war time laxity and also as a legacy of the Japanese occupation.

"SLOGANS FOR MAY DAY"

London, Apr. 25. The Bolshevik Party, in a series "Slogans for May Day" broadcast today over Radio Moscow, told Soviet soldiers to "stand on guard over the peace you have conquered."

"Long live the first of May—the day of mustering of the fighting forces of all countries," was the first slogan.—United Press.

Shamshuipo Cocktail

The Hong Kong public in general and ladies in particular have expressed a desire to have an opportunity of seeing the boys and "girls" who entertained the prisoners in Shamshuipo camp for so many years.

This desire will be afforded them on Friday and Saturday, May 16 and 17, at 9 p.m., when a stupendous bunch of entertainers will present a "breezy" programme, representative of all units of the H.K.V.D.C. The President and members of the Kowloon Cricket Club have kindly placed their hall at the disposal of the H.K. Volunteer Association for these performances.

The proceeds are to be devoted equally between the British Red Cross Flood Relief Fund and the Volunteer Association and these worthy causes alone should ensure "bumper houses."

Booking will be open at Messrs. Mount & C., and the K.C.C. in due course. Further particulars will be announced later.

MANILA STRIKES

Manila, Apr. 26. The strike situation worsened today as 200 more labourers of the Manila Cordage Company walked out this morning, bringing the combined strikers to a total of 2,680.

Meanwhile, a new labour dispute involving 4,000 city workers will be discussed at a general meeting tomorrow morning. The city workers announced a new demand for wage increases ranging from one peso to 2.60 pesos a day.—United Press.

Treasury Shroffs Bound Over

Two shroffs of the Treasury Department, Mak Kwok-fat, 47, and Mong Man-kit, 21, were bound over in the sum of \$100 and fined \$100, respectively, by Mr. Sainsbury at Central yesterday on charges of stealing or receiving \$58, an amount said to have been overpaid by a man who mistook the serial number of a debit note for the amount of a water bill on April 8.

Mak pleaded guilty to stealing the \$58 through Mr. M. A. da Silva, while Mr. Alfred S. K. Lau pleaded not guilty on behalf of Mong to receiving the money knowing it to be stolen. Chief Inspector Moran prosecuted.

After hearing evidence on Friday afternoon, the case was adjourned to yesterday morning. When it resumed, Mr. Sainsbury, convicting Mong, said that it was well established that it was an offence to take and keep money knowing there was a mistake in the amount.

Mitigation Plea

In a plea for mitigation, Mr. Silva said that there was a certain amount of temptation for Mak to commit the offence when the man overpaid the bill. He did not mean to minimize through this plea the seriousness of the offence.

Urging the Magistrate to give Mak the option of a fine, Mr. Silva requested His Worship to take into consideration the fact that Mak had been in the Government for 17 years without any complaint from his superiors and that he would be jobless and stained with a black mark by this conviction.

In a similar plea for Mong, Mr. Lau said he would like to join Mr. Silva in asking for the option of a fine. Mr. Lau said Mong was only 21 years of age and came from a respectable family. Mong's father, Mr. Lau said, was a well-known merchant and willing to guarantee his future conduct.

A Sad Case

Remarking that it was a sad case, Mr. Sainsbury said he was prepared to bind Mak over in the sum of \$100 due to his 17 years of good service with the Government, and to fine Mong \$100 in view of his age and the fact that both would lose their jobs in the Treasury Department.

GOLD

Gold was the medium of principal interest in the money market during the week. From \$271 a tael on Monday morning it shot up to \$278 in the afternoon on the strength of buying pressure, but it eased off the next day.

Fluctuations then ranged from \$276 and 271 until Thursday when, following the announcement of Government's ban on import of the metal, the price dropped to \$268. The setback was but temporary, however, for in the afternoon it recovered to \$274.

Yesterday, because of absence of buying enquiries, the rate again eased off, and the market closed at \$272 a tael.

Fluctuations in Piastres were within narrow limits, and there was little change throughout the week. Closing quotation yesterday was \$10.80 a 100. Opening rate on Monday last was \$10.85.

Chinese National Currency suffered a serious decline during the week. Yesterday's closing rates were 26 cents for futures and 28 cents for spot (or CN\$1,000) on against 25 2/3 cents and 31 1/3 cents on the first day of the week.

U.S. dollars, which fell from \$4.82 to \$4.50 following an announcement of Government's restriction on exchange, made a sharp rally to \$4.70 on Monday; but this recovery could not be sustained and the price gradually fell back to \$4.50 \$4.55, at which level it closed yesterday.

Sterling appreciated somewhat during the week and it closed yesterday at \$14.45. Australian pounds were, however, unchanged at \$12.52.

Tenancy Tribunal Appeal

An appeal, brought by the Hop Fung Shing Firm to set aside the decision of a Tenancy Tribunal in respect of the ground and first floors of No. 98 Bonham Strand West, was allowed by Mr. Justice Gould at the Supreme Court yesterday.

The Hop Fung Shing Firm (appellants) were represented by Mr. B. A. Bernacchi instructed by Mr. D. B. Evans.

Mr. Charles Losby instructed by Mr. E. S. C. Brooks appeared for the Tai Tai Yuen Firm (respondents).

The appeal was based on the grounds that the decision of the Tenancy Tribunal was against the weight of the evidence and that the decision of the Tribunal was wrong in law.

In allowing the appeal and reversing the decision of the Tenancy Tribunal, Mr. Justice Gould also awarded costs to the appellants, which were fixed at \$350.

Regulations made by the Governor-in-Council under the Mental and Intoxicating Liquors Tax Ordinance are contained in the Gazette.

Five men and a woman were each fined \$20 or four days' hard labour by Mr. Sainsbury at Central yesterday for spitting in the streets in the Central District on Friday.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

Outward Mails

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below:

SUNDAY, APRIL 27

Airmail for Shantou and Peiping (Reg.) 5 p.m. 26/4 (Ord.) 10 a.m. 27/4

Airmail for Canton & Kwelun; Airmail for Swatow & Amoy; (Reg.) 5 p.m. 26/4 (Ord.) 10 a.m. 27/4

Canton 8.30 a.m.

Kowloon 10 a.m.

Macau, Tsinshan and Shekki, 10 a.m.

Kongming, 10 a.m.

MONDAY, APRIL 28

Airmail for Manila, P.I. (Reg.) 9.30 a.m. (Ord.) 10 a.m.

Canton, 10 a.m.

Macau, Tsinshan and Shekki, 4 p.m.

Canton (for Taiwan), 4 p.m.

Airmail for Hainan, Singapore, Colombo, Sydney, Auckland and London, Kowloon, U.P.O. (Reg.) 10.30 a.m. (Ord.) 11.30 a.m.; G.P.O. (Reg.) 11.30 a.m. (Ord.) Noon.

Manila P.I., 10 a.m.

Manila P.I., 8 p.m.

Kowloon, 8 p.m.

Canton, 8 p.m.

Swatow, 10 a.m.

Colombo, 10 a.m.

Bangkok, 10 a.m.

Singapore, 10 a.m.

Thamkow (Kwangtung), 10 a.m.

Kodzien (Kwangtung), 10 a.m.

Tsinshan and Shekki, 10 a.m.

Canton (for Taiwan), 4 a.m.

Airmail for Shantou and Peiping (Reg.) 10.30 a.m.

Swatow, 10 a.m.

Colombo, 10 a.m.

Bangkok, 10 a.m.

Singapore, 10 a.m.

Thamkow (Kwangtung), 10 a.m.

Kodzien (Kwangtung), 10 a.m.

Tsinshan and Shekki, 10 a.m.

Canton (for Taiwan), 4 a.m.

Airmail for Shantou and Peiping (Reg.) 10.30 a.m.

Swatow, 10 a.m.

Colombo, 10 a.m.

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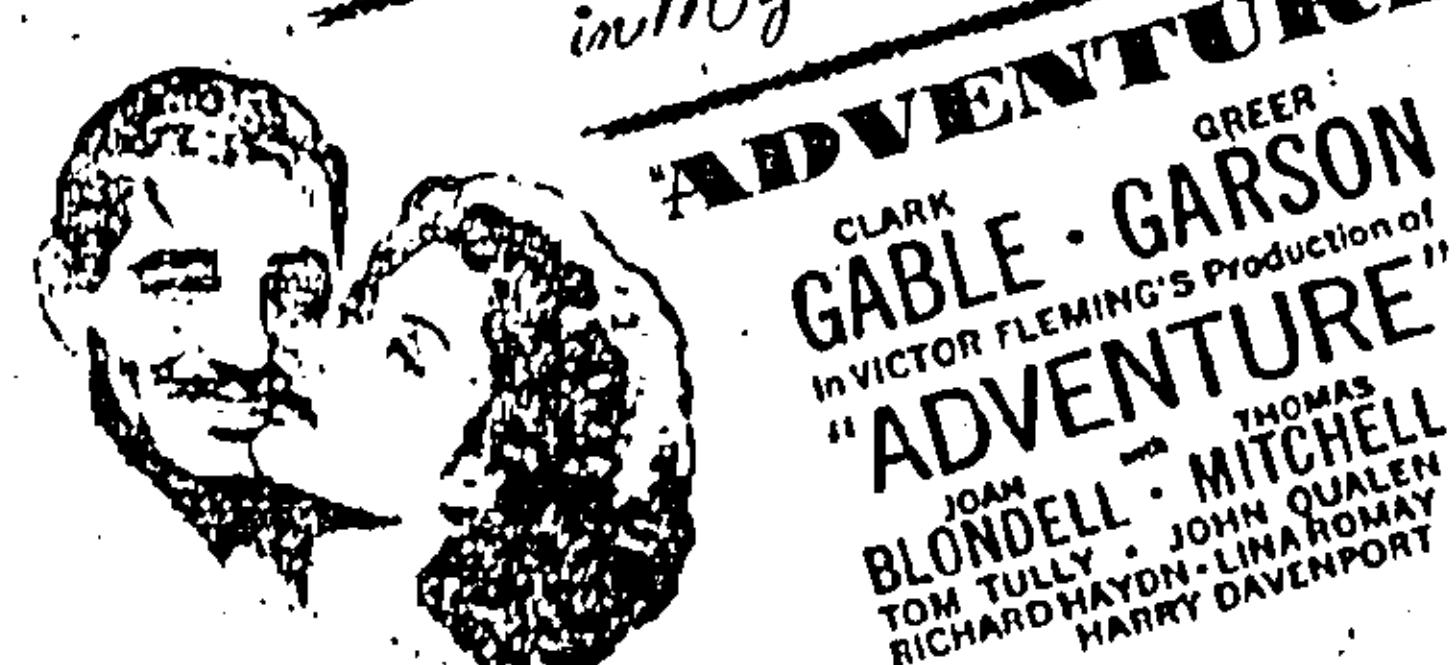
Kodzien (Kwangtung), 10 a.m.

Tsinshan and Shekki, 10 a.m.

Canton (for Taiwan), 4 a.m.

Airmail for Shantou and Peiping (Reg.)

SHOWING TO-DAY 2.30-5.10 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

GABLE's back!
GARSON's got him!
in M.G.M.'s exciting love story

TO-DAY AT 11.30 A.M. ONLY —

EDDIE BRACKEN * BETTY HUTTON

"THE MIRACLE OF MORGAN'S GREEK"

A Paramount Picture — AT REDUCED PRICES!

QUEEN'S

TO-DAY AT 11.30 A.M. ONLY

Ingrid BERGMAN * Humphrey BOGART

"CASABLANCA"

AT REDUCED PRICES!

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

The Great Once-A-Year
Musical With the Once-
In-A-Lifetime Girl!

I shall in future trade under the name of:

"INTERNATIONAL FILMS"

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21862

For THOSE at Home

Remember, when you were last at home and you met your old retired friends and colleagues? Remember how eagerly they spoke of Hong Kong friends and events? Why not send them a double reminder of Hong Kong and of your thoughtfulness — send them the CHINA MAIL WEEKLY. Then each week they will receive a newspaper especially prepared to tell them of what happened in the Far East and of the people who are part of the new Hong Kong.

Annual Rate \$32.00 (post free).

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Windsor House
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Address _____
C.W.A.

INDEX OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN COLONY

The following index of wholesale prices has been constructed on the basis of declared quantities and c.i.f. values of commodities imported into the Colony; the index numbers are not "weighted"; the year 1938 has been selected as the base period as representing a normal year.

GROUP	1st 1/4 year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	1st Qtr.
Foodstuffs	1941	1946	1947	1947	1947
Beefs	168.8	168.8	168.8	174.7	169.1
Eggs	128.1	155.0	151.6	151.6	151.6
Flour (wheat)	110.0	913.2	762.8	774.8	604.4
Saltines	160.5	399.0	450.5	385.0	417.7
Fruits (fresh)	140.0	319.2	186.1	115.3	145.8
Lard	102.6	515.7	600.4	458.0	440.4
Milk (condensed)	165.9	193.0	172.0	158.0	170.7
Mutton	129.3	263.4	321.3	323.3	329.3
Onions	132.8	758.0	433.1	481.4	419.2
Peanut Oil	145.2	972.1	796.2	949.5	849.5
Pork	150.0	500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0
Potatoes	163.7	631.6	493.8	476.6	375.1
Poultry (Live)	208.3	671.4	394.0	428.8	495.2
Rice (broken)	197.0	612.2	113.7	113.7	113.7
Rice (white)	173.4	916.6	816.2	989.8	1,154.7
Sugar (raw)	128.91	108.1	N.I.	1,005.0	1,050.0
Vegetables (dried, salted & pickled)	146.3	660.9	704.5	518.8	557.4
Vermicelli	150.0	1,421.8	886.9	914.0	719.7
Average	165.4	704.8	549.2	635.2	565.0

Individual Averages					
FOODSTUFFS	1st 1/4 year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	1st Qtr.
Cotton Yarn	1941	1946	1947	1947	1947
Cotton (dyed, plain)	113.8	1,349.2	978.5	893.8	873.8
Italians (dyed, figured, pl.)	131.8	422.7	905.5	881.8	500.0
Shirtings Wh. (40/43 yds.)	119.4	847.2	544.4	N.I.	365.5
Hemp (Manilla)	104.6	483.1	1,049.6	N.I.	1,213.4
Hessian Cloth	127.8	610.0	630.8	600.4	625.7
Silk Piece Goods	115.6	476.0	482.3	450.7	471.5
Silk Yarn (artificial)	172.4	317.3	630.0	N.I.	1,030.0
Blankets (wool & union)	157.8	263.3	205.0	173.8	215.3
Flannels	93.5	274.0	347.2	107.9	606.6
Suitings & Tweeds (wool.)	128.5	450.2	475.0	424.1	417.0
Average	138.3	769.1	621.9	487.0	600.0

* Index number for Australian meat in year 1946 and 1st quarter of 1947.

TEXTILES	1st 1/4 year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	1st Qtr.
Cotton Yarn	104.1	1946	1947	1947	1947
Cotton (dyed, plain)	113.8	1,349.2	978.5	893.8	873.8
Italians (dyed, figured, pl.)	131.8	422.7	905.5	881.8	500.0
Shirtings Wh. (40/43 yds.)	119.4	847.2	544.4	N.I.	365.5
Hemp (Manilla)	104.6	483.1	1,049.6	N.I.	1,213.4
Hessian Cloth	127.8	610.0	630.8	600.4	625.7
Silk Piece Goods	115.6	476.0	482.3	450.7	471.5
Silk Yarn (artificial)	172.4	317.3	630.0	N.I.	1,030.0
Blankets (wool & union)	157.8	263.3	205.0	173.8	215.3
Flannels	93.5	274.0	347.2	107.9	606.6
Suitings & Tweeds (wool.)	128.5	450.2	475.0	424.1	417.0
Average	138.3	769.1	621.9	487.0	600.0

METALS & MINERALS	1st 1/4 year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	1st Qtr.
Brass Sheets	187.0	269.7	257.0	331.9	265.1
Yellow Metal Sheathing	174.8	234.0	328.8	N.I.	327.2
Coal	250.4	557.8	N.I.	779.4	681.3
Iron & Steel Bars	135.1	217.7	232.6	254.5	251.0
Iron & Steel Nails	144.0	362.3	305.3	277.4	376.8
Iron & Steel Plates	138.4	236.5	312.5	231.1	382.6
Lead (pig)	146.0	364.4	N.I.	485.7	355.9
Kerosene	185.7	371.4	191.4	N.I.	355.9
Oil, Fuel	146.6	448.6	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.
Lubricating Oil	145.7	271.6	198.8	223.4	213.5
Petrol	98.7	194.7	201.3	248.6	339.4
Tin	168.1	229.7	179.4	242.4	188.7
Average	160.2	287.3	255.0	326.2	342.2

MISCELLANEOUS	1st 1/4 year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	1st Qtr.
Cement	234.0	413.2	406.3	244.4	226.4
Charcoal	256.4	680.0	673.8	636.8	748.0
Feather (ducks)	120.0	308.7	314.0	284.8	212.6
Firewood	223.2	732.6	772.7	754.7	603.1
Hardwoods	127.7	670.8	1,568.0	935.4	874.0
Hides (cow)	95.4	301.5	339.2	254.3	317.3
Hides (buffalo)	139.7	400.4	409.8	608.3	537.5
Lather (Chinese)	116.0	438.2	466.3	278.1	426.0
Rattans	201.9	690.8	391.4	439.8	510.0
Saltpetre	188.7	277.3	582.6	516.4	506.2
Softwoods	239.4	568.0	940.8	703.5	537.3
Soa Ash	142.5	320.1	288.0	328.8	278.1
Sulphuric Acid	213.9	912.8	510.0	N.I.	638.4
Sulphate of Ammonia	103.0	604.5	580.4	505.7</td	

EXTRACTED FROM OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS, HERE IS THE TRUE STORY OF

The Last Days Of Hitler In His Berlin Bunker

Goebbels Was Insanely Incensed

By UNITED PRESS

Editor's Note: Here is an eye-witness account of the last days and hours of Adolf Hitler and his companions in the underground air raid shelter of the Reichschancellery in Berlin. The dramatic story is told by Flight Captain Hanna Reitsch of the German Luftwaffe. It has been set down in the official record of the war crimes trial and approved by Justice Robert H. Jackson, United States prosecutor. It was obtained by Capt. Robert E. Work, chief interrogator in the United States Army Air Corps in Germany after the surrender.

The Hitler-secret document was made available for public inspection recently by the War Department, but only brief summaries have been published generally. Here is the full story of the rage, despair and suicidal plans of Hitler, Goebbels, Eva Braun and the others. It gives a vivid picture of the final scenes in the bunker, witnessed by Fraulein Reitsch and her companion, Lt. General (later Field Marshal) Robert Ritter von Greim, who succeeded Goering as commander of the Luftwaffe when Goering deserted Hitler. They probably were the last persons to leave the bunker alive. Capt. Work believes.

This report is the story of the last days of the war as they were experienced by Hanna Reitsch, the well-known German test pilot and aeronautical research expert.

Her story does not pretend to add any sensational details to what is already known of those days; it is rather an eye-witness account of what actually happened during the last moments of the war...

Her information is evaluated as reliable and it is possible that her story may serve as an aid to a fuller knowledge of what happened during the last days of Berlin and of the war...

Ordered To Berlin

Hitler had sent a telegram to Munich on the 24th of April to Lieut. Gen. Ritter von Greim, instructing him to report to the Reichschancellery on a highly urgent matter...

(An ensuing passage describes Greim's hazardous flight into Berlin accompanied by Reitsch, who insisted on going along as a passenger. The plane was hit by Russian fire and Greim was badly wounded in the leg.)

Greim and Reitsch arrived in the bunker between 6 and 7 o'clock on the evening of the 26th of April. First to meet them was Frau Goebbels, who fell upon Reitsch with tears and kisses, expressing her astonishment that anyone still possessed the courage and loyalty to come to the Fuehrer, in stark contrast to all those who had deserted him. Greim was immediately taken to the operating room where Hitler's physician tended the injured foot.

Hitler came into the sick room, according to Reitsch with his face showing deep gratitude over Greim's coming. He remarked something to the effect that even a soldier has the right to disobey an order when everything indicates that to carry it out would be futile and hopeless. Greim then reported his presence in the official manner.

Denunciation Of Goering

Hitler: "Do you know why I have called you?"

Greim: "No, mein Fuehrer."

Hitler: "Because Hermann Goering has betrayed and deserted both me and his Fatherland. Behind my back he has established connections with the enemy. His action was a mark of cowardice. And against my orders he has gone to save himself at Berchtesgaden. From there he sent me a disrespectful telegram."

He said that I had once named him as my successor and that now, as I was no longer able to rule from Berlin, he was prepared to rule from Berchtesgaden in my place. He closes the wire by stating that if he had no answer from me by nine-thirty on the date of the wire he would assume my answer to be in the affirmative."

Reitsch describes the scene as "touchingly dramatic," that there were tears in the Fuehrer's eyes as he told them of Goering's treachery, that his head sagged, that his face was deathly pallid, and that the uncontrollable shaking of his hands made the message flutter wildly as he handed it to Greim.

Fuehrer's Face Deathly. The Fuehrer's face remained deathly pale as Greim read. Then every muscle in it began to twitch and his breath came in explosive puffs; only with effort did he gain sufficient control, actually to shout:

"An ultimatum! A crass ultimatum! Now nothing remains. Nothing is spared me. No allusions are kept, no 'honor' lived up to, no disappointments that I have not had; no betrayals that I have not experienced, and now this above all else. Nothing remains. Every wrong has already been committed. The Fuehrer explains it, but the people said, 'Save

yourself, Mein Fuehrer; that is the will of every German.'

Resigned To Death

"No, Hanna, if I die it is for the honor of our country, it is because as a soldier I must obey my own command that I would defend Berlin to the last. My dear girl, I did not intend it so. I believed firmly that Berlin would be saved at the banks of the Oder. Everything was moved to hold that position. You may believe that when our best efforts failed, I was the most horror-struck of all. Then when the encirclement of the city began the knowledge that there were 3,000,000 of my countrymen still in Berlin made it necessary that I stay to defend them.

"By staying I believed that all the troops of the land would rise to super-human efforts to save me and thereby save my 3,000,000 countrymen. But my Hanna, I still have hope. The army of General Wenck is moving; up from the South, He must and will drive the Russians back long enough to save our people. Then we will fall back to hold again."

It appeared almost as if he believed this himself and as the conversation closed he was walking about the room with quick, stumbling strides his hands clasped behind him and his head bobbing up and down as he walked. Although his words spoke of hope, Hanna claims that his face showed that the war was over.

Fatal Pact

Hanna returned to Greim's bedside, handed him the poison, and then decided with him, should the end really come, that

"Brute" manner, full of remorse and self pity. It was long before he could gather sufficient control to continue.

With eyes hard and half-closed and in a voice unusually low he went on: "I immediately had Goering arrested as a traitor to the Reich, took from him all his offices, and removed him from all organizations. That is why I have called you to me. I hereby declare you Goering's successor as Oberbefehlshaber der Luftwaffe. In the name of the German people I give you my hand."

Stunned By News

Greim and Reitsch were deeply stunned with the news of Goering's betrayal. As with one mind they both grasped Hitler's hands and begged to be allowed to remain in the bunker, and with their own lives atone for the great wrong that Goering had perpetrated against the Fuehrer, against the German people, and against the Luftwaffe itself. To save the "honor" of the flyers who had died, to re-establish the "honor" of the Luftwaffe that Goering had destroyed, and to guarantee the "honor" of their land in the eyes of the world, they begged to remain.

Hitler agreed to all of this and told them they might stay, and told them, too, that their decision would long be remembered in the history of the Luftwaffe.

It had been previously arranged with operations at Reichenau that an aircraft was to come in the next day to take Greim and Reitsch out of Berlin.

The next morning she was introduced to the other occupants and learned for the first time the identify of all those who were facing the end with the Fuehrer.

Present in the elaborate shelter on the 27th of April were Goebbels and his wife with their six children; State Secretary Neaman; Hitler's right hand, Reichsleiter Max Bormann; Hevel from Ribbentrop's office; Admiral Vossz as representative from Doenitz, General Krebs of the infantry and his adjutant, Bourgdorf; Hitler's personal pilot, Hansel Bauer; another pilot, Baetz; Eva Braun; SS Obergruppenfuehrer Fegelein as liaison between Himmler and Hitler and husband of Eva Braun's sister; Hitler's personal physician, Dr. Stumpfegger; Oberst von Below; Hitler's Luftwaffe adjutant; Dr. Lorenz representing Reichspresse chief Dr. Dietrich for the German press; two of Hitler's secretaries, a Frau Christian, wife of General der Flieger Christian, and a Frau Krueger; and various SS officers and messengers. Reitsch claims that these composed the entire assembly.

It must be remembered that prior to her arrival in the bunker Reitsch had but small contact with most of the individuals and that her previous opinions regarding them were at a rather low level. Of the people she was able to observe closely, the Goebbels family probably stand out.

Goebbels' Portrait

Doctor Goebbels: She describes Goebbels as being insanely incensed over Goering's treachery. He strode about his small, luxurious quarters like an animal, muttering vile accusations concerning the Luftwaffe leaders and what he had done.

The previous military situation of the moment was Goering's fault. Their was a moment when Goering was Goering's fault. Should he

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"HITLER COULD NOT HAVE LIVED -"

"The possibility that Hitler might have gotten out of the bunker alive, Reitsch dismisses as completely absurd. She claims that she is convinced that the Hitler she left in the shelter was physically unable to have gotten away."

"Had the path been cleared for him from the bunker to freedom he would not have had the strength to use it," she says.

"She believes, too, that at the very end he had no intention to live, that only the Wenck hope stayed his hand from putting the mass suicide plan into operation. News that Wenck could not get through, she feels, would immediately have set off the well-rehearsed plans of destruction... She says only, 'Hitler is dead. The man I saw in the shelter could not have lived. He had no reason to live and the tragedy was he knew it well, knew it perhaps better than anyone else did!'"

war be lost, as it certainly now seemed it would be, that, too, would be Goering's fault.

One of the last things Reitsch remembers hearing from the lips of the propaganda master was: "We shall go down for the glory of the Reich so that the name of Germany will live forever."

She claims, too, that after listening to these tirades she and Von Greim often asked each other, with a sad, head-shaking attitude, "Are these the people who ruled our country?"

Frau Goebbels

Frau Goebbels: Frau Goebbels she describes as a very brave woman, whose control, which was at most times strong, did break down now and then to pitiful spasms of weeping. Her main concern was her children and in their rescue her manner was always delightful and cheery.

Much of her day was occupied in keeping the children's clothes clean and tidy, and as

Her constant remark was, "Poor, poor Adolf, deserted by everyone, betrayed by all. Better that ten thousand others die than

they had only the clothes they

wore, this kept Frau Goebbels occupied. Often she would retire quickly to her room to hide the tears. It appears from Hanna's description that Frau Goebbels represented the epitome of Nazi indoctrination.

If the Third Reich could not live she preferred to die with it, nor would she allow her children to outlive it. In recognition of the example she embodied of true German spirit, Hitler, in the presence of all the occupants of the bunker, presented her with his personal golden party insignia. "A staunch pillar of the 'honor' upon which National Socialism was built and the German Fatherland founded," was his appropriate remark as he pinned it to her dress.

Frau Goebbels often thanked God that she was alive so that she could kill her children to save them from whatever "evil" would follow the collapse. To Reitsch she said, "My dear Hanna, when the end comes you must help me if I become weak about the children. You must help me to help them out of this life. They belong to the Third Reich and to the Fuehrer and if these two things cease to exist there can be no further place for them. But you must help me. My greatest fear is that at the last moment

they be lost to Germany."

In Hitler's presence she was always charming and thoughtful of his every comfort. But only while she was with him was she completely in character, for the moment he was out of earshot she would rave about all the ungrateful swine who had deserted their Fuehrer and that each of them should be destroyed.

All her remarks had an adolescent tinge and it appeared that the only "good" Germans at the moment were those who were caught in the bunker and that all the others were traitors because they were not there to die with him. The reasons for her willingness to die with the rest were similar to those of Frau Goebbels. She was simply convinced that whatever followed the Third Reich would not be fit to live in for a true German.

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Reitsch apparently emphasizes that Braun was very apparently of rather shallow mentality, but she also agrees that she was a very beautiful woman. Beyond fulfilling her purpose, Reitsch considers it highly unlikely that Braun had any control or influence over Hitler.

The rumour of the last-minute marriage ceremony Reitsch considers as highly unlikely, not only because she believes that Hitler had no such intention but also because the circumstances in the bunker on the last days would have made such a ceremony ludicrous.

She says only, "Hitler is dead. The man I saw in the shelter could not have lived. He had no reason to live and the tragedy was that he knew it well, knew it perhaps better than anyone else did."

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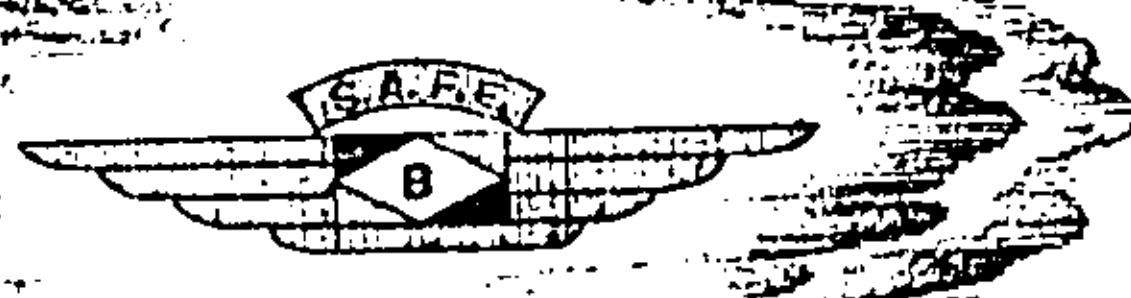
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England In Danger::: The Lights Are Going Out

By Charles Morgan

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Managing Editor: W. J. Keates.

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DEATH

CHAU MAN CHI — on 25th April at 5 p.m. at his residence, 33 Seymour Road, age 64. Funeral will take place on Monday, the 28th from 33 Seymour Road. Cortège will reach Wing Pit Ting Pavilion, Pokfulam Road, at 12 noon. Only floral tributes accepted. (Shanghai & Nanking Papers please copy).

RENT CONTROL
LOHOLE

The decision to refer the Landlord and Tenant Ordinance to the Standing Law Committee will be widely welcomed, on the assumption that this implies repudiation of the revised measure before any attempt is made to take it to its third reading. To use the phraseology of the Attorney-General, a Bill of this kind is, by its very nature and purpose, so notoriously complex, that it demands the fullest consideration of its various clauses from every angle before its passage into law. Enough has been said, in these columns and elsewhere, to demonstrate that, as it now stands, the Ordinance is totally weak at vital points, and it is perhaps to be regretted that the further examination of the pertinent clauses, notably Clause 3 (c), was not entrusted to a more broadly-based committee, with ordinary logic suggesting as most appropriate that committee upon whose recommendations the new Ordinance is supposed, substantially, to have been based. To have so decided may conceivably have occasioned further delay, but there is no special hurry and time spent thrashing out the details now would be well spent if it afforded some guarantee that litigation would be reduced to a minimum. Moreover, the d'Almada Committee would have had the advantage of being able to prescribe according to its own diagnosis of the requirements, and, it can be safely assumed, would certainly have declined to countenance the Bill's definition of what must be held to constitute "extensive repairs." Even more puzzling than the answer provided in the Bill, which would reduce rent control to farce, is the absence of any nomination of the proper "court of appeal" in the event of a dispute between landlord and tenant on this highly controversial point. The essence of Clause 3 is that it excludes certain premises from the controls provided by the measure as a whole. It seems highly probable that a lawyer called before a Rent Tribunal on a tenant's complaint could forcibly and correctly insist that the Tribunal had, by Clause 3, been deprived of jurisdiction. Were it intended to stimulate the inducement already provided the landlord to put his contractor's men in, spend a few thousands on repairs, and notify the tenant that his premises had thereby been qualified for de-control, the Ordinance could not have been more neatly contrived. Redress could only come by highly expensive legal processes, and with nothing more substantial to guide and protect the tenant than terms such as "wholly necessary" and "render habitable," capable of being construed in a dozen different ways. He might wisely come to the conclusion that it would be cheaper in the long run to submit to his landlord's demands. The Bill, in short, as it stands virtually places the landlord in the position of sole arbiter in cases of dispute. Yet, freshingly, the Ordinance elsewhere puts upon the landlord the onus of proving that repairs or structural alterations costing \$1,000 or upwards have had the effect of increasing the rateable value of the property before he can claim additional rent, limited to eight per cent. of the total of his expenditure per annum. Existence of this provision seems to bear witness that there was no intention to provide a wide loophole in the technically inadequate "extensive repair" definition, and that the necessary revision must be undertaken.

No one who understands, as the whole country is beginning to understand, that the fuel disaster is but a small part of the disaster that threatens us, can wish, by frantic criticism or petty resistances, to embarrass Mr. Attlee's Administration while it remains the Government of England. Not now the Government freedom only, but the existence of the community, is at stake. This the Government's own White Paper has at last admitted. The lights are going out upon our civilization. The house in which we live is on fire, and the fire is spreading.

That Mr. Shinwell's corner was the first in which the peril could no longer be concealed is unimportant; nor, if it should seem to be checked there, is the reason for anxiety past. There are other points of even greater danger: hunger, bankruptcy, stagnation, the reduction of our defences, the breakdown of our whole standard of life. Not Mr. Shinwell alone, but the Cabinet is responsible while it continues to accept responsibility. It has one duty and one only: to stop the fire spreading, to stave off a general conflagration.

Ours is to decide whether our purpose is to maintain or to replace the Government. Every man must debate a vote of confidence in his heart. The arguments cannot be those which moved him, as a Socialist or as an anti-Socialist, at the election of 1945. Conditions have undergone a radical change. The hopes prevailing at that time are out of reach. Only one question now takes account of the facts: "Is this Government the best fitted to unite England and save her?" Each of us must make a fresh choice based, not upon his own wish for what might have been in a different world, but upon his country's present need.

Meanwhile, whatever our choice may be, we are, as Englishmen, morally as well as legally bound to obey the Government's orders and not to evade them, as long as those orders have the authority of Parliament. Although, in one aspect, the Administration represents only the Socialist Party and less than half the people, it is, in another aspect, His Majesty's Government; therefore it is to be obeyed until by constitutional means it is removed.

But from this obedience arises an obligation, if at all times the whole people, whatever their political opinion, have a duty to the Government, so have the Government, whatever their political complexion, a duty to the whole people. This unwritten rule is a chief distinction between our own and the totalitarian system: we safeguard and do not persecute minorities. In days of peace and prosperity the emphasis upon party may legitimately be strong; there is a margin of safety; the issue is not the survival or death of the community. But when the nation's

life is threatened, the emphasis must shift, and its rulers regard themselves more and more as trustees for that imperilled life. They must put off the licence of an advocate and assume the higher responsibility of guardian and judge.

The present Government appears to be incapable of this. Their legislation, their conduct of debate, and their speeches in the country have from the outset been self-righteously vindictive. They treat political opponents not as fellow-countrymen, who until lately were in many thousand instances their fellow-soldiers, but as enemies. Once this might have been excused as the extravagance of a new man to power. Now, it is unforgivable and dangerous, a major disqualification in time of crisis when Governmental authority must depend upon good humour and good will. If persisted in it may divide England irretrievably.

Every ribald sneer flung at Mr. Churchill from the Government Front Bench does increasing harm. For this the rank and file of Socialists in the House are not directly responsible, but they consent to the harm. It is not a personal matter; Mr. Churchill is well able to take care of himself; but it touches the national pride. More than voted for him love and honour that great man. The thoughts of many who turned from him turn back now. Within eighteen months of his fall, the nation he led has become the laughing-stock of her enemies and an object of compassion among her friends. Never has prestige been so swiftly cast away. Whether this is the fault or the misfortune of the Socialists, history will decide. Meanwhile to crow over Churchill is not fitting in men who served under him and know full well that, if he had not succeeded, they would have been given by the Germans no opportunity even to fail. They should have longer memories and warmer hearts.

"The times need bold and generous men. Are these they? On February 16, after industry had been paralysed for a week and the conditions of war had returned with unemployment added—all the conditions except a national purpose and a foreign enemy; on that day Mr. Eden issued a statement of wise restraint. Responsible Ministers used a different tone. The Attorney-General could find nothing more helpful to say about coal than that the blame lies with the Government, whatever they are and to put first things first, is not to repudiate the Socialist principle. To say that Socialism is thwarted by world conditions is not to say whether Socialism is right or wrong, but it is proof that Socialism is inapplicable now.

Their faith is not at issue. To abate the "full Socialist programme," to see facts as they are and to put first things first, is not to repudiate the Socialist principle. To say that Socialism is thwarted by world conditions is not to say whether Socialism is right or wrong, but it is proof that Socialism is inapplicable now.

This is not a time for Socialist or for anti-Socialist legislation against any group or any Englishman. It is unnecessary and undesirable, to discuss with bitterness the present Government's failures in the past. The electorate must judge them by their present temper and achievements, asking only whether they have the competence, the good will or the moral authority to lead all England clear of disaster. If so, let them be supported. If not, neither sentiment nor sympathy should delay their fall.

hour. What would have been said of Mr. Churchill if, in 1940, he had used the power given him by emergency to threaten Socialists with a full Conservative programme or had flattered his own vanity with recrimination about the past? If the Government will not govern for the nation they are not fit to govern.

Nevertheless they have a large parliamentary majority. In time of crisis, a firm majority, if rightly used, is an asset. This may be an argument for retaining them. Both sides have rejected Coalition; there can therefore be no alternative Government without an election; this, too, may be an argument for their continuing in office. More important than either of these arguments, which the tide of events may sweep away, in the knowledge, which every Conservative must keep in the forefront of his mind, that it is useless to substitute one disunity for another. The feelings of those who, however disappointed they may be, still sympathise with Mr. Attlee's Administration must be given full weight.

What is the foundation of this sympathy? It is said, and it is true, that the Government took office at a difficult time. It is true, and of the highest importance, that many thousands of honest and able men and women believed, and still believe, that Socialism is a desirable and workable policy. They observe and admit the disaster as far as it has now gone, but they argue that the Government have not had time enough, that Socialism has been thwarted by world conditions for which the Government are not responsible, and that the theory of Socialism is unaffected. That these men should hold fast to their Socialist faith though they themselves be cold or out of work is a reason to respect them. But the answer to them is plain.

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CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"Perhaps Nothing Is Normal Today

Our Threatened Values

By J.L. Hodson

It would be a difficult task to decide how much, by prewar standards, is normal in Britain today and how much abnormal. Perhaps nothing is normal. At the lawn tennis championships at Wimbledon recently I noted that the standard of our own players seemed comparatively low and wondered how much a war diet and war service had to do with it.

Mr. Victor Gollancz has recently published a book, "Our Threatened Values," which seems to me to be stamped with a clear liberalism of mind. He sees, or thinks he sees, a growing contempt for pity, he points to attacks on freedom of speech, assails the "barbaric justice" being meted out in various countries in Europe, condemns (I think rightly) the cruel conditions under which masses of population have been evicted from Poland and Czechoslovakia, draws attention to Communism which prevails to-day and pleads for a restoration of our Western tradition of deep respect for the personality of the individual, for tolerance of views with which we disagree and charity towards even those who were our enemies.

Life And Ethics

His book is worthy of note because it is the book of a Jew who can write thus although 6,000,000 of his fellow Jews have been exterminated in Europe in this war. He is often severely attacked on the fall.

Out Of The Cradle

This view which must be respected will both surprise and encourage a host of people, but it comes at a time when I noticed that another professor, writing on biology, points out that man, "barely out of his evolutionary cradle," ignorant still of the very nature of thought on which his power depends, has come to control incredible power.

"No wonder he blunders in its use; the greater wonder if we survive." If we become extinct our successors may find the explanation, (he says), in the failure of man to precede his mastery of the forces of inanimate matter by a like conquest of the problems of life itself. If we become extinct (through the atom bomb and like discoveries) the world will be a better place.

MEN, WOMEN AND MEMORIES

By
"ATTICUS"

quently against every aspect of isolationism, including high tariffs—sometimes, indeed, to the embarrassment of his own party.

Silken Dalliance

At the age of sixty-six Mr. H.J. Bruce, former diplomat and husband of Karsavina, has written his first book—"Silken Dalliance." It evokes a past which is sombre days appealing irresistibly both to those who are old enough to regret it and to those who have never experienced it. Written with more charm and from a richer background, it recalls Lord Frederic Hamilton's "The Vanished Pomps of Yesterday," which was a best-seller after the first world-war.

He writes, among many other delectable things, of a Foreign Office in which the young clerks were likened to the fountains of Trafalgar Square "because they played from ten to four." But I remember him best as a most efficient diplomat who, apart from being the indispensable favourite of every ambassador whom he served, could type faster than any professor of today and whose speed in writing on biology, points out that man, "barely out of his evolutionary cradle," ignorant still of the very nature of thought on which his power depends, has come to control incredible power.

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LAST SATURDAY'S BOY SCOUTS RALLY WAS GREETED BY MACINTOSH WEATHER, BUT IT FAILED TO DAMPEN THE SPIRITS OF THOSE ON PARADE FOR HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S INSPECTION. SIR MARK YOUNG IS SHOWN ABOVE ON HIS ARRIVAL AT MURRAY PARADE GROUND. (PUNCH W.L.)



HE. SIR MARK YOUNG, MAKING HIS FINAL INSPECTION OF HONG KONG'S BOY SCOUTS PRIOR TO HIS DEPARTURE, IS SHOWN ABOVE SPEAKING WITH "VETERANS" OF THE HK BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION. (PUNCH W.L.)



MISS W.F.E. BOONIE, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF BOY SCOUTS WHO WAS PRESENTED BY MR. THE GOVERNOR WITH THE SCOUT, WITH THE SCOUTS MEDAL OF HONOR LAST SATURDAY.



PART OF THE LARGE CROWD WHICH WATCHED THE TENNIS DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH LAST WEEK. (Golden Studio)



SIR MARK AND LADY YOUNG, AND MISS YOUNG, WATCHING THE FINAL OF THE COLONY'S OPEN DOUBLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.



MR. S. J. WALTON AND MISS HERYL M. GILMAN, PHOTOGRAPHED AT THE RECEPTION FOLLOWING THEIR WEDDING LAST WEEK. (PUNCH W.L.)



MR. STANLEY DOODWELL, WHO RECENTLY AFTER THE MARRIAGE OF HIS DAUGHTER, STRONG. (A. G. GOLDBECK PHOTO)



THE HONG KONG AND SAIGON INTERPORT TEAMS. HONG KONG WON AN EXCITING MATCH BY THREE GOALS TO TWO. (Golden Studio).



TSUI WAI-POI AND TSUI YAN-POI, HOLDERS OF THE OPEN DOUBLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP, WHO WON AGAIN THIS YEAR IN STRAIGHT SETS. (Golden Studio)





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PICTORIAL MAGAZINE

Sunday, April Twenty Seven, 1947.

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HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR MARK YOUNG, ON HIS ARRIVAL AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS LAST WEEK FOR THE ANNUAL INSPECTION. HE IS BEING GREETED BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, MR. D. W. MACINTOSH.



THE POLICE ON PARADE IN THE COMPOUND OF CENTRAL POLICE STATION FOR THE ANNUAL INSPECTION. "BE PREPARED AND IN YOUR DAILY WORK... DEVOTE YOURSELF TO THE CARRYING OUT OF YOUR DUTY WITH INTEGRITY AND WITH FEARLESSNESS," WAS HE, THE GOVERNOR'S FAREWELL MESSAGE.



RECEIVERS OF HONOURS WHO RECEIVED THEIR INSIGNIA AT LAST WEEK'S INVESTITURE, THE FIRST HELD IN HONG KONG SINCE THE WAR. IN THE PICTURE ARE MR. D. M. MACDOUGALL, THE HON. DR. SELWYN CLARKE, MR. A. W. BROWN, MR. C. S. BARKER AND MR. H. A. ANGUS.

(Francis Wu)



THE HON. MR. D. M. MACDOUGALL RECEIVING THE INSIGNIA OF COMPANION OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, AT LAST WEEK'S INVESTITURE AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE. (Francis Wu)



RECEIVERS OF CERTIFICATES IN THE NEW TERRITORY WHO RECEIVED THEM AT THE INVESTITURE. THE WAR WAS A FEATURES OF THE INVESTITURE.

MR. MA BA-SUN, WHO RECEIVED THE BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL, AWARDED FOR COURAGEOUS ACTION DURING THE ENEMY OCCUPATION OF HONG KONG. (Francis Wu)



DR. SELWYN-CLARKE RECEIVING THE INSIGNIA OF C.M.G. AWARDED IN 1941 TO THE LATE LADY MARIA BARKER BY DR. T. H. TUNG. (Francis Wu)

DR. SELWYN-CLARKE, WHO HAS JUST BEEN APPOINTED GOVERNOR OF THE SEYCHELLES, RECEIVING THE INSIGNIA OF C.M.G. FROM H.E. SIR MARK YOUNG.

(Francis Wu)



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MR. ATTLEE HITS BACK

Present Plight Traced To Churchill

Worst Chancellor Of Century

St. Andrew's, Scotland, Apr. 25. Describing Mr. Winston Churchill as the "most disastrous Chancellor of the Exchequer of the century," the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, hit back at the leader of the Conservative Party when replying to Mr. Churchill's recent address to the Conservative organisation called the Primrose League.

Speaking at the Scottish Trade Union Congress here today, Mr. Attlee alleged that Mr. Churchill "brought untold misery on the people of Britain" and that much of the present troubles could be traced to Mr. Churchill's "error of ignorance" by bringing back Britain on to the gold standard in 1925.

That Mr. Attlee claimed, led to the crisis in the British coal and Liberal principles.

"He seeks to confront the Socialists with a policy which will appeal to the Conservatives and our Liberal allies. What is this policy? There must to free competition upwards, not downwards. We must have an floor but no ceiling."

"It is pathetic to see how often the Tories return to this ridiculous attempt to represent nationalisation as something entirely outside the work of national reconstruction. It is, of course, fundamental."

Mr. Churchill, he said, talked of India being shamelessly cast away. He ignored the great movement for self-government which has been spreading throughout Asia for decades. He abandoned the democratic principles for which Britain fought in the war.

Not Ashamed

The Socialist Government, Mr. Churchill had said, was living upon the American dole. "This," Mr. Attlee said, "came from a man who again and again has paid tribute to the great assistance we received in the war from lend and lease."

"If the Labour Government is living on the dole, much more was the Coalition. If Mr. Churchill had been returned to power he would have had to provide food for our people and find dollars to pay for it."

The Opposition Leader, Mr. Attlee said, had also attacked the Civil Service.

"Under the Socialist Government business is being taken over, but employees of the Bank of England or civil aviation do not turn into parasites because they become State servants," he said.

"We are not ashamed that an increasing section of our economic activities is employed by the people for the people instead of for private profit."

Cheap Sneers

"We are rightly proud of our Civil Service which is second to none in the world for devotion to duty and for efficiency. I resent, and I know the Civil Servants resent, cheap sneers and base attacks based on ignorance and prejudice."

"It was interesting," Mr. Attlee continued, "to see that Mr. Churchill said that the great heart of the nation was

To check on any smuggling of diamonds from Sweden, Customs and Excise officers are sitting in North-East England factories waiting while scores of miles of paper are unrolled.

One man is watching the unrolled paper by cutting open certain rolls of 180 miles of paper.

Normally the paper—imported from Sweden—would have been

Missing Ship May Be In Pirates' Hands

Rangoon, Apr. 26. Royal Air Force planes were dispatched over the Penang area today to investigate the possibility that pirates may have seized the coastal steamer Sir Harvey Adamson, missing for a week since sending a message that she was running into cyclonic winds.

Rescue ships, however, reported sighting wreckage off the South Burma coast, possibly that of the Adamson.

The Flag Officer in Malaya relayed a message to the Burma navy that the Adamson had been reported sighted in the Penang area.

A Burma navy spokesman said he doubted the accuracy of the message but if it were true, the ship had fallen prey to pirates.

The spokesman said it was unlikely that the Adamson had reached the Penang area without signalling either Singapore or Penang.

The vessel's last message said it was unable to reach its destination, Tavoy.

Another officer said it was possible the ship had struck a mine if she was driven off her course into an unexplored minefield south of Malaya.

At least two ships are searching for the Adamson.

London, Apr. 25.

The British Labour Party have been invited to the second conference of Socialist Parties of the Danubian States in Budapest from May 17 to 19, which will deal with methods of improving economic conditions between central and east European states. The invitation has been accepted.

The Socialist parties of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and possibly a group of Yugoslav Social Democrats will take part. This means that the conference is not purely a Danubian, but is virtually a meeting of Socialist parties within the Soviet sphere.

It is known that the British Labour Party regards some of the Danubian states as friendly to the Soviet Union.

With east European Socialists as one of the most important means of preventing the final division of Europe into hostile camps, and it is thought that the Labour Party may attach even greater importance to this conference since, although the

MORE BRITISH BABIES

London, Apr. 25. The Registrar General for England and Wales announced today that the highest birthrate for 20 years was recorded during the first quarter of this year.

The announcement said a total of 241,421 births were recorded, or 22.8 per thousand population. This was 5.6 per thousand above the record for the same quarter of 1940 and compared with an average of 10.1 per thousand during the first quarter average during the five years 1941-45—United Press.

Queuing Makes Them Weak

London, Apr. 26. The Medical Journal, reviewing the findings of two Manchester University Professors, said British women who queue for food and perform unusual manual work these days are developing muscular weakness.

The Journal said "complaints of tingling, burning pain and numbness and coldness in the fingers nowadays are common among middle-aged and elderly women. There seems little doubt that fatigue, unaccustomed manual work and the many hours spent carrying shopping baskets result in atony (muscular weakness) of the shoulder girdle and drooping of the shoulder."

Such weakness increased during and since the war, the Journal said.—Associated Press.

Juan Quitting Portugal?

Lisbon, Apr. 25. The Spanish Pretender, Don Juan, will close his political headquarters at suburban Estoril and may transfer his base to Switzerland.

Don Juan's political secretary, Eugenio Vega Latapie, will leave for Switzerland soon.

Don Juan will retain at Estoril only his private secretary, Ramon Padilla. Gil Robles, Rodriguez Salas and Feliz Bejarano were banished by official Portuguese action.

It was reported that Don

Juan would ask for an interview with Premier Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar. He would like to have the banishment decrees annulled, it was reported.—United Press.

DESPERATE APPEALS FOR FOOD

Washington, Apr. 25. Grain importing countries of Western Europe are understood to be making desperate appeals to Argentina to supply them with wheat immediately to help them tide over the serious bread crisis they are facing in the next 90 days before the crops in the Northern Hemisphere are harvested.

Officials of the International Emergency Food Council said today that the Cereals Committee have been holding a series of meetings here to consider the daily urgent appeals they are now receiving from France and other countries of Western Europe for additional emergency allocations of wheat.

The Council was at present unable to find a way of helping them, because the only country

with the necessary surpluses of wheat available in 90 days was Argentina, and Argentina had so far declined to become a member of the International Emergency Food Council.

Australia and Canada had already shipped, or were committed to ship up to the limit of their present supplies until the new harvest is in, and the United States too had scraped the bottom of the barrel from the 1946 crop, it was stated.

Record Crop

Department of Agriculture officials added that according to present estimates the new crop would be the highest in American history—1,250,000,000 bushels more than last year.

Until the harvest came in July, however, the United States was working on the extremely low carry-over basis of only 100,000,000 bushels. The normal safety carry-over from the old crop while the new crop was being harvested would be about 300,000,000 bushels.

The French authorities had stated that they would need a supplementary allocation of 10,000,000 bushels to sustain their present rations until the new harvest, Food Council officials said.

Similar requests had been received from Switzerland, Norway, Finland, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Belgium, Eire, and the authorities in the western occupied zones of Germany, amounting to a wheat.

At one Tyneside factory a Customs officer has been sitting by the machine while 40 reels of heavy brown paper are being unwound to make fibre boards.

Long Job

A factory official said: "The officer came in and said he wanted to watch for the smuggling of diamonds and silks secreted in the layers of paper."

"He has been here two days already."

"It'll be a long job for him if he stays to the end, for we have 40 reels with about four and a half miles of paper on each, and we unwind at about 50 to 60 feet a minute."

"We have to pay for the time the Customs officers are here. I know that tests have been made at two other factories in the North-East."—Our Own Correspondent.

DRANK ANTI-FREEZE

Mannheim, Apr. 25.

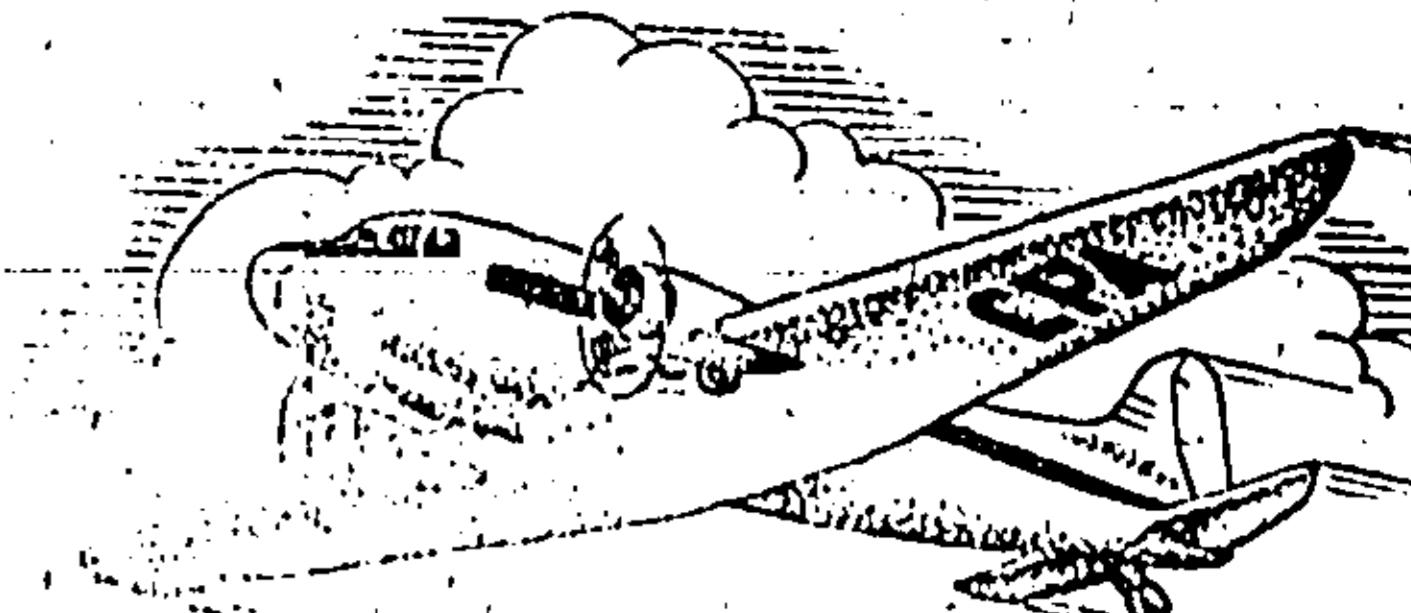
Five United States military prisoners died here tonight; three others are in a critical condition and another six seriously ill, as the result, it is stated, of drinking an anti-freeze compound.—Reuter.

With east European Socialists as one of the most important means of preventing the final division of Europe into hostile camps, and it is thought that the Labour Party may attach even greater importance to this conference since, although the

United States Department of Agriculture has announced a supplementary export allocation of 36,000 tons of flour and 5,000 tons of corn for shipment to France in May. This is within the allocation already made by the International Emergency Food Council for France.

Asked to comment on press reports from Paris that delays in shipment of United States wheat were responsible for the wheat crisis in France, a Department of Agriculture official said that after a careful check it had been found that the shipment of wheat to France was even a little ahead of time.

Details of shipment of flour and maize to France, which is made through commercial channels, were not yet available.



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HITLER'S LAST DAYS

(Continued from Page 5)

The fact that unknown to Hitler, the Wehrmacht army had been destroyed almost days before was only one example of the inadequacies. All of which resulted in the Führer of Germany sitting helplessly in his cellar impotently playing at his table-top war.

Incompetence Shown

Reitach claims that Hitler the idealist died, and his country with him, because of the incompetence of Hitler the soldier and Hitler the statesman.

She concludes, still with a faint touch of allegiance, that no one who knew him would deny his idealistically motivated intentions nor could they deny that he was simply infinitely incompetent to rule his country, that one of his great faults was improper character analysis of the people about him which led to the selection of persons equally incompetent to fill important positions. (Most important example: Goering.)

Excuses Hitler

"Hitler ended his life as a criminal against the world," but she is quick to add, "he did not begin that way. At first his thoughts were only of how to make Germany healthy again, to give his people a life free from economic insufficiencies and social maladjustments.

"To do this he gambled much, with a stake that no man has the right to jeopardize—the lives of his people. This was the first great wrong, his first great failure. But once the first few risks had been successful, he fell into the faults of every gambler;

he risked more and more, and each time that he won, he was more easily led to the next gamble."

According to Reitach, it all began with the occupation of the Ruhr. This was the first and most difficult gamble of all, and when the world did not answer his Ruhraffl with war, every succeeding risk became progressively easier.

Each success made the enthusiasm of the people greater and this gave him the necessary support to take the next step.

Reitach claims that Hitler underwent a character change that transformed him from an idealistically motivated benefactor to a grasping, scheming despot, a victim of his own delusions of grandeur.

Suicide Council

On the night of the 27th to the 28th the Russian bombardment of the Chancellery reached the highest pitch it had yet attained. The accuracy, to those in the shelter below, was astounding. It seemed as if each shell landed in exactly the same place as the one before, all dead-centre on the Chancellery building.

At this indicated that the Russian ground troops could over-run the area at any moment, another suicide council was called by the Führer. All plans as to the destruction of the bodies of everyone in the shelter were gone over again. The decision was that as soon as the Russians reached the Chancellery grounds the mass suicide would begin.

Last instructions were given as to the use of the poison vials. (Reitach still has hers in her possession. It was examined by the interrogator and found to be a little brass capsule with removable top containing a fragile glass bottle filled with about half a teaspoonful of amber liquid. The bottle was to be broken quickly between the teeth and the liquid quickly swallowed.)

The group was as if hypnotized with the suicide rehearsal and a general discussion was entered into to determine in which manner the most thorough destruction of the human body could be performed. Then everyone made little speeches swearing allegiance again and again to the Führer and to Germany.

Hope Fades

Yet, through it all, still ran the faint hope that Wenck might get in and hold long enough to effect an evacuation. But even on the 27th, Reitach claims, the others paid lip-service to the Wenck hope only to follow the lead of the Führer. Almost everyone had given up all thoughts of being saved, and said so to each other whenever Hitler was not present.

Closing the discussions on the destruction of the bodies there was talk that SS men would be assigned to see that no trace remained. Throughout the day of the 28th the intensity of the Russian fire continued while the suicide talk kept pace with the shelling in the shelter below.

Then on the 29th fell the greatest blow of all. A telegram arrived which indicated that the astute and trusted Himmler had joined Goering on the traitor list.

It was like a death blow to the entire assembly.

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PORTRAIT OF HITLER

"Reitach describes it as a pathetic thing, the picture of a man's complete disintegration. A comic-tragedy of frustration, futility and uselessness.

"The picture of a man running almost blindly from wall to wall in his last retreat, waving papers that fluttered like leaves in his nervous, twitching hands, or sitting stooped and crumpled before his table, moving buttons to represent non-existent armies, back and forth on a sweat-stained map, like a young boy playing at war."

of Himmler's "trenchery" was that he had asked not to be identified with the capitulation proposals; American authorities were said to have abided by this request, while the British did not.

After the lengthy outburst, Hitler sank into a stupor and for a time the entire bunker was silent. Later came, the anti-climactic news that the Russians would make a full force bid to over-run the Chancellery on the morning of the 30th. Even then small-arm fire was beginning to sprinkle the area above the shelter.

Ground reports indicated that the Russians were nearing the Potsdamer Platz and were losing thousands of men as they fanatically prepared the positions from which the attack of the next morning was to be launched.

Reitach claims that everyone again looked to his poison.

Wenck Only Hope

At one-thirty on the morning of the 30th of April, Hitler, with chalk-white face, came to Greim's room and slumped down on the edge of the bed. "Our only hope is Wenck," he said, "and to make his entry possible we must call up every available aircraft to cover his approach."

Hitler then claimed that he had been informed that Wenck's guns were already shelling the Russians in Potsdamer Platz.

"Every available plane," Hitler said, "must be called up by daylight, therefore it is my order to return to Rechlin and muster your planes from there. It is the task of your aircraft to destroy the positions from which the Russians will launch their attack on the Chancellery."

Hitler then claimed that he had been informed that Wenck's guns were already shelling the Russians in Potsdamer Platz.

"Every available plane," Hitler said, "must be called up by daylight, therefore it is my order to return to Rechlin and muster your planes from there. It is the task of your aircraft to destroy the positions from which the Russians will launch their attack on the Chancellery."

With Luftwaffe help Wenck may get through. That is the first reason why you must leave the shelter. The second is that Himmler must be stopped," and as soon as he mentioned the SS Führer his voice became more unsteady and both his lips and hands trembled.

The order to Greim was that if Himmler had actually made the reported contact, and could be found, he should immediately be arrested.

"A traitor must never succeed me as Führer! You must get out to insure that he will not."

Protests Futile

Greim and Reitach protested vehemently that the attempt would be futile, that it would be impossible to reach Rechlin, that they preferred to die in the shelter than that the mission could not succeed, that it was insane.

"As soldiers of the Reich," Hitler answered, "it is our duty to exhaust every possibility. This is the only chance of success that remains. It is your duty and mine to take it."

Hanna was not convinced: "No, no," she screamed, "what can be accomplished now, even if we should get through? Everything is lost, to try to change it now is insane."

But Greim thought differently. "Hanna," he said, "we are the only hope for those who remain here. If the chance is just the smallest, we owe it to them to take it. Not to go would rob them of the only light that remains. Maybe Wenck is there. Maybe we can help, but whether we can or cannot, we will go."

God Protect You!

Hanna, still convinced as to the absurdity of attempting an escape, went alone to the Führer's room, while Greim was making his preparations. Through her sobbing she begged, "Mein Führer, why, why don't you let us stay?" He looked at her for a moment and said only, "God protect you."

Preparations were quickly made and Reitach is graphic in her description of the leave-taking. Greim, until recently Goering's liaison officer with the Führer and now a simple Greim man, said, "You must get out. It depends upon you to tell the truth to our people to save the honour of the Luftwaffe, to save the meaning of Germany for the world."

Everyone gave the departing duo some token something to take back into the world. Every one, and quite dunder, last-minute letter for them to take along.

Reitach says that she and Greim destroyed all but two letters which were from Goebbels and his wife, their oldest son, and Greim's first marriage, who were then in a British internment camp. These letters still had "Franz Goebbels" written on them, and Hanna, who had been a maid to the Goebbels, had written "Herr Goebbels" on the envelope.

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on another's brow,
(And death intrench'd,
preparing his assault.
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in that just mirror see!
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What The British Army Thinks Of Hong Kong

By H.W. Seaman

Many in Britain besides the wives and families of the 750,000 British troops overseas are concerned about them.

Indeed, the absence abroad of such a vast potential labour force must be a matter of concern for everyone in a country with a manpower shortage such as England's.

Are they comfortable, well fed, well housed, contented? And most important of all, is it necessary they should be abroad? What do they talk about? When they grouse, are soldiers do, what do they grouse about?

The way to get these questions answered is to ask them, and that is what the "Sunday Herald" has done this week, through its London connection. To correspondents in the many lands where British troops are stationed—Germany, India, Hong Kong, Palestine, Cyprus, Greece, Gibraltar, Singapore—was cabled a searching questionnaire, designed to bring to light many aspects of the soldier's life that are rarely mentioned in day-to-day dispatches.

Some of the results are surprising, and all are illuminating.

Germany

First, the Rhine Army. Regulars and temporary soldiers have two different attitudes. Civilians in battle-dress look forward eagerly to their return home. Regulars, especially N.C.O.s, think about their jobs, their wives and families if they are married or their girl friends if not.

The interest which all share is sport, here and in Britain. Nearly all agree that the job of occupation is necessary.

First witness, a Sergeant, aged 23, four and a half years' service, due for release in May: "The main thing is getting back to Civvy Street. Peacetime soldiering does not interest us. We talk a lot about going home and what jobs we hope to get. We are not given a very attractive picture of home conditions, but they don't scare us."

"Another thing we talk a lot about is food, which we think

is much worse than during the war."

A regular Battery Sergeant-Major, 12 years' service: "My job nowadays is largely training, and it keeps me busy. I have been overseas six years, and should like a spell of home service, but if we have to be abroad we might as well be in Germany as anywhere."

"I have the wife and two children here, which makes an enormous difference. Living is more expensive than at home. I wonder sometimes why we don't get a foreign service allowance as they do in other parts."

No. 3, not long out, nearly 29, in a film crew. "Many young soldiers are film enthusiasts," he said, "but we think that the army cinemas give poor value. They charge anything from 9d. to 2s., and show films a year old. The American Army gets the most recent films. The chaps grumble about this. The theatre shows could be better, too."

"We are billeted in German flak barracks, which are warm and have plenty of room, but I don't like the food."

No. 4, an infantryman, more than a year in Germany: "The billets are good, but in an out-of-the-way part of the Ruhr, 20 miles from a cinema. Recently we did a ten-day toughening course, which most of us liked. The other training gets wearisome, though."

"We used to do raids and curfew checks, which were often fun, but they've stopped. Some of us would like a little more excitement."

An officer, aged 27, with service in the desert and North-West Europe, said:

"Many of us regret the gulf opening between officers and men. In battle we shared the same conditions, occupied the same trenches and half-ruined buildings all the time. Now we meet only on duty, and otherwise have entirely different lives. I suppose it is unavoidable in peace time; but it is pity."

India

At Delhi, R.A.F. Corporal James Sharples, aged 24, of Owen-street, Salford, in civil life a tester for an electrical instruments firm in Lancashire, and R.A.F. Corporal Russell Rolfe, aged 19, of Cheveley, Suffolk, in civil life an audit clerk for a Cambridge firm, are supply clerks at air headquarters.

They enjoy their quarters at Racecourse Camp, which they say is the best in India, but they are tired of thinned food. They enjoy football, swimming, and the camp cinema.

"We are both looking forward to demobilisation," said Sharples, "but the R.A.F. has given us a great chance to see the world. We spend our leaves in travelling, and have albums of snaps from Kashmir, Darjeeling and Agra."

Vocabulary Quiz

How good is your vocabulary? Here are 40 questions to test your knowledge of word meanings. A point allowance of five is made for each correct answer. If you score one hundred or more, you rank at the top of the class, 90 and under is "fair" while under 60 is "poor."

- Banal.
- Genome.
- Hiatus.
- Diurnal.
- Commensurate.
- Feeble.
- Postprandial.
- Wanton.
- Flaccid.
- Hoary.
- Plastered.
- Simian.
- Harbinger.
- Immured.
- Aquiline.
- Obsequious.
- Cursory.
- Soporific.
- Splenetic.
- Wizened.
- Captious.
- Probit.
- Ephemeral.
- Invertebrate.
- Succinct.
- Salubrious.
- Castigate.
- Yulet.
- Indigent.
- Slavish.
- Excretable.
- Propensity.
- Fortuitous.
- Froward.
- Incipient.
- Inoculation.
- Impediment.
- Ineffable.
- Cavil.
- Contumely.

(Answers on Page 10)

facilities to equip themselves for civilian life."

Asked how the local British community received British soldiers, a private replied: "They don't."

An officer explained: "You know what Noel Coward said 'Hong Kong is a first-class place full of second-class people.' There is still a good deal of petty snobbery here."

Hong Kong's leading hotels recently attempted to bar other ranks, but the former G.O.C. General Festing, stopped that.

"We Service girls like Hong Kong," said A.T.S. Sergeant Elizabeth Steen, of Donegal. "We are well treated and attend dances and parties. It is better than home."

The first Devons at Stanley Camp are not inclined to grumble. "I am happy," said Pte. John May, a Plymouth shipwright who has been in the Army seven and a half months.

"England for us," they replied together.

Palestine

Palestine is less popular than certain other stations, but at least there is no complaint of boredom. A soldier who gets one full night's sleep in three is lucky. In the other 48 hours, he matches maps on a straw palliasse or a ground sheet, in a requisitioned house, under a truck, in a pup tent, or in a doorway.

Raid alarms, rockets, and sirens may call him into action at any moment. Spit and polish are absent. Stained battle-dress is the only wear for guarding road blocks. Soldiers in Jerusalem say they have no time to grieve or think of grievances.

Cyprus

In Cyprus, where illegal Jewish immigrants are encamped, there is time for grousing. But disappointment at delays in demobilisation, and resentment at inequalities between the Services are hidden under a cheerful willingness to make the best of things.

"We have heard a lot about the fine conditions in Monty's New Army," said a private, "But we have seen nothing of them in Cyprus."

Officers and men agree that conditions for soldiers guarding the Kara Olaf Camp are bad, with rainwater inches deep under the beds, and only cold meals for a soldier descending from guard duty on the cold crow's nest platform.

"There seems to be more sympathy in Britain for the Jews than for the British soldier," said another private.

Hong Kong

"We like Hong Kong," said two London privates of the Buffs—Victor Hugo, of Wood Green, and Arthur Lee, of Upper Norwood—and Corporal Charles Nicholls, of Dublin.

"It is cheaper than Singapore," added the corporal, "though far too expensive for us."

"Food is good, the Nans is O.K., and there are plenty of Services clubs. The Buffs' only grouse is that there are too many guards.

"We don't get enough leisure, which is serious, for many of our chaps are being demobbed. They have not the time to take advantage of the Army's educational

Greece

Many officers and men in Greece believe that they are better off at Athens or Salonika than they would be at home just now.

"All the same," said a corporal, "I'd rather be at home. It would be better here if we could have our wives with us. Life is pleasant and the Greeks seem glad to have us here."

Most troops in Greece live in billets and hold camps.



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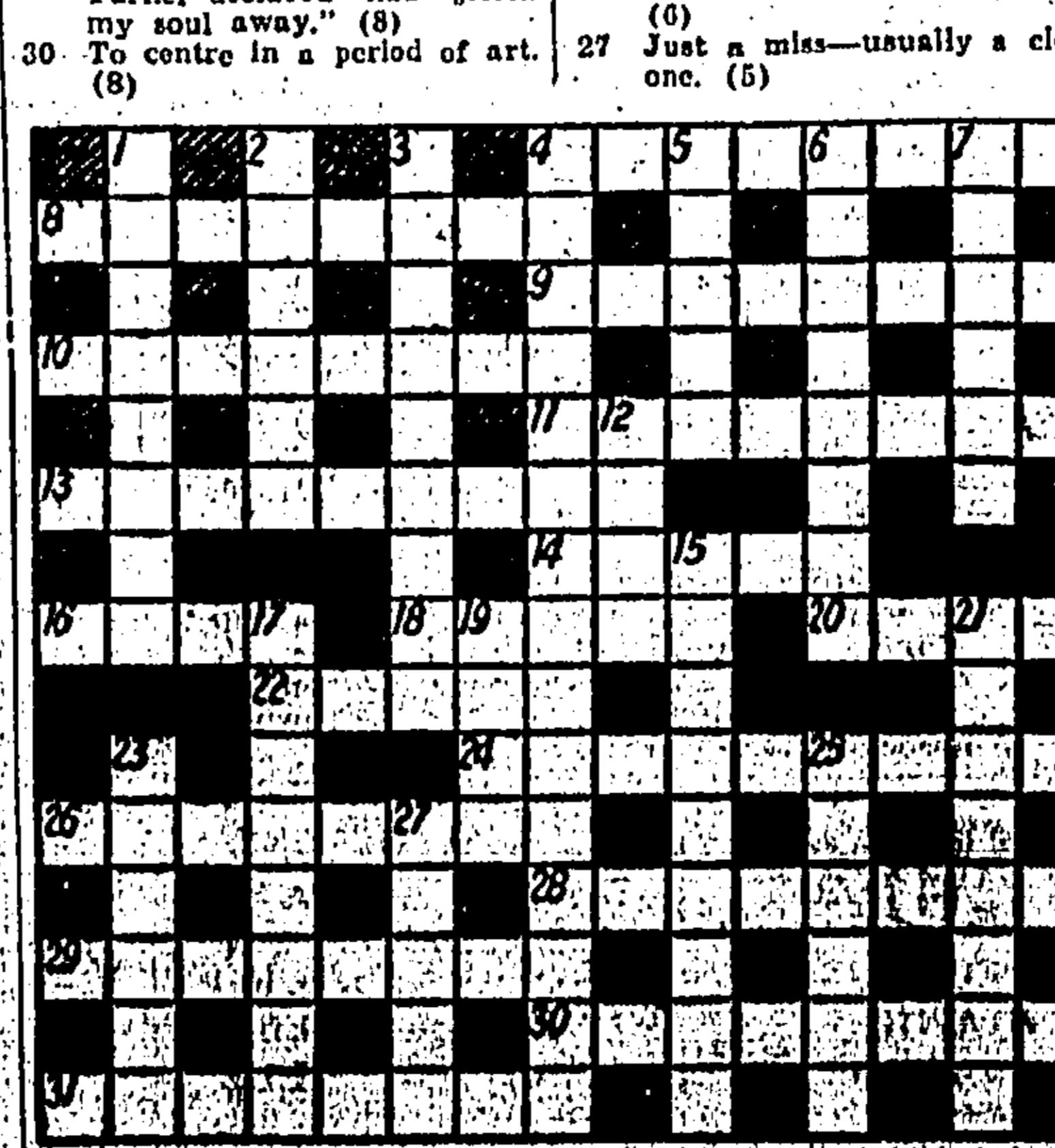
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BEVIN OPTIMISTIC
OVER MOSCOW TALKS

Moscow, Apr. 25.
Mr. Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, declared today before his departure for Britain that in spite of the differences developed at the Council of Foreign Ministers, he was leaving Moscow with a feeling that four-power unity was stronger than before because of the very frankness exhibited by the ministers. He said that there had been more progress than he had hoped for as far as Germany was concerned.

"We are all learning, and though it has taken time, I believe that when exchange of views and opportunities given us to make more detailed studies in the next few months, are taken into consideration, it will be found that the Moscow conference had made contributions towards building peace on a sound basis," he declared.

"I would rather have taken longer to iron out our difficulties fully and to produce a good overall peace, than to hurry to create a false peace by not properly tackling the difficulties, which would lead us back to turmoil."

"We have now before us the relative positions of four governments," said Mr. Bevin, in pointing out that in contrast to previous peace settlements, the defeated nations had been completely smashed with no government to deal with and no constitution in existence.

Reparations

Referring to Germany, Mr. Bevin, expressed sympathy with the Russian desire for reparations. He said that the British attitude did not entirely exclude reparations from current production, but Britain was entitled "to get back the money poured into Germany."

Regarding German industry, Mr. Bevin declared that the British Government "will act upon the general conception of level of industry for Germany that emerged from the conference."

General George Marshall (United States) said during a brief halt in Berlin on his way home by air from Moscow that he did not consider the meeting a failure. He added, however, according to a Reuter cable, "I was disappointed, for I had hoped very much to get the Austrian treaty."

Disappointment was expressed in Vienna, where the Austrians foresaw another winter of occupation, a Reuter despatch from Vienna said. But many acknowledged that it was better to wait six months longer than get a bad treaty.

In Berlin, German politicians were surprised and disappointed at the long adjournment before the next meeting of the Foreign Ministers in London in November. They thought a settlement would still be unattainable because Germany's situation would have worsened.

Last Word

The Moscow Radio announced tonight that the Soviet Foreign Minister, M. V. Molotov, had received Mr. Ernest Bevin and also the French Foreign Minister, M. Georges Bidault. M. Molotov also received the Austrian Foreign Minister, Dr. Karl Gruber.

M. Bidault, the Moscow Radio also announced, left the Russian capital by train today. He was seen off by Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, Soviet Vice-Foreign Minister, and other Soviet Foreign Office officials.

In his farewell speech at the station, M. Bidault stated: "We have done all we could during these past weeks to reach an agreement on questions essential to peace in Europe. Our efforts are not ended and the last word belongs to Hope."—Reuter.

A Failure

London, Apr. 25.
Newspaper and political reaction in most of Europe judged that the Moscow conference a failure today and saw little hope for an early settlement of the rift between East and West.

In Vienna, the Austrian Vice-Chancellor, Adolf Schaefer, Socialists' Party chairman, warned that there may be an outbreak of countrywide "restlessness and riots" as a result of failure to draw the Austrian treaty.

The Vienna Communist daily, Volkstimme, blamed President Truman's Mediterranean policy for the failure at Moscow.

In London, diplomatic observers speculated that the Moscow failure may result in solidifying the division of Europe into Eastern and Western blocs. They felt Mr. Bevin was returning to London "practically empty-handed."

London newspapers headlined the Moscow "failure." The Labour Party's Daily Herald said it was "not encouraging for the future."

Tragedy Balance

Paris newspapers summed up the conference as a "total stalemate." The Socialist organ, "Le Populaire," said no agreement even was reached on several points, and that the communists' work. The Radical de Gaulle de Paris said "diplomacy had lived up to the expectations of nations."

The Common Man Party said

Too Shy
To Ask
The WayHOLD-UP IN
WEST END

London, Apr. 26.
Three gunmen terrorized a crowded jeweller's store in London's West End today and fled with loot valued at £2,000.

Most of it was taken from a display window while crowds of shoppers hurried by.—Associated Press.

Less Bread
For Germans

Berlin, Apr. 25.
The basic German bread ration in the British and American zones has been reduced from 2,500 grams to 1,500 grams in order to level off unequal distribution of inadequate supplies, British and American officials said today.

The drastic slash was taken by the German Economic and Food Department on their own initiative, with full British and United States approval. Allied authorities said the reduction did not represent an official ration cut, but was a temporary measure in the hope of evening up distribution.

For some time, it was learned, the full ration had not been available in many sectors of the zones and this step was an admission of that situation.—United Press.

DOUBLE CLEAN-UP OF
PICCADILLY CIRCUS

London, Apr. 26.
The God of Love took a bath today and London promised him his old stand back in a cleaner Piccadilly. Workmen sponged the naked archer, the town's most famous statue, while Scotland Yard campaigned against "Piccadilly girls" who sell counterfeit love where Eros reigned before the blitz.

The London County Council said the well-known figure, who hid in the Surrey countryside during the war, will be polished and put back on his pedestal in Piccadilly Circus, hub of the city's night life, by June.

Coincidentally, Scotland Yard said that arrests will be made soon among the rich and powerful vice gangs who operated freely while detectives had espionage and sabotage to worry about during the war. A spokesman said that preliminary investigations have been going on for months.

Eros came back to London just July but the County Council put him in a dusty attic, saying that men could not be spared from bomb ruin projects to establish him on his pedestal.

London newspapers said Scotland Yard decided on an "all-out" campaign vice after five Maltese men were imprisoned on Thursday for demanding protection money from Piccadilly prostitutes on charges of knifing them.

Powerful Gangs

A Scotland Yard spokesman, however, said it was merely coincidental that its investigations were expected to bring results soon after the Maltese case, a newspaper sensation for days.

The defence counsel referred

repeatedly during the trial to a "gang of Messalins" who, the attorneys said, were wealthy and powerful because of the earnings of prostitutes.

One defendant, Carmelo Vassalo, testified that he was knifed by one of the Messalins.

Eugene Messina, 38, described as a merchant, was arrested on a charge of causing bodily harm to Vassalo by cutting him with a sharp instrument. He was held in a 250 ball for a hearing on April 30.—Associated Press.

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SS "General Moors" ... June 10

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SS "President McKinley" ... May 5
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"PAKHOU"	Swatow 2 p.m. 30th Apr.
"NINGHAI"	Singapore D.L. 1st May
"SHANTUNG"	Taikong, Haiphong 4 p.m. 1st May
"ANHUI"	Amoy, Swatow, Saigon, Singapore and Penang 2 p.m. 2nd May
"HUEHUEI"	Shanghai, Tientsin 4 p.m. 3rd May
"SHENGKING"	Shanghai 4 p.m. 6th May

ARRIVALS FROM

"SHANTUNG"	Haiphong, Port Campha, Pakhok, Hoihow & Tsam Kong 28th Apr.
"HUEHUEI"	Tientsin Shanghai & Foochow 27th Apr.
"ANHUI"	Swatow, Amoy, 28th Apr.
"NINGHAI"	Shanghai, Keelung 29th Apr.
"SHENGKING"	Shanghai 3rd May

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From	Date	Vessel
Atlantic Coast	30th Apr.	mv. "HALLAND"
(25th May	mv. "DONA ANICETA"	
Pacific Coast	5th May	mv. "TRAVANCORE"
New Orleans	Late-May	mv. "DONA TRINIDAD"

SAILINGS

For	Date	Vessel
Atlantic Coast	(3rd May	mv. "HALLAND"
Via Los Angeles	(29th May	mv. "DONA ANICETA"
Pacific Coast	28th May	mv. "MANGALORE"

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ARRIVALS FROM N.Y. & OTHER U.S. PORTS.

MS. "JENSEN & C. CO." June

THE HONG KONG SUNDAY HERALD, APRIL 27, 1947.

MUDDLE IN SHANGHAI

Prices Continuing Their Upward Swing
Dollar Slumps In Black Market

Shanghai, Apr. 26.

As prices continued their upward swing in the wake of a fresh sharp recession in the value of the Chinese dollar in the underground black market, Shanghai labour renewed its drive for a revival of the monthly cost of living index on which wages were formerly based. (On Feb. 17, when the emergency economic programme was promulgated, wages were frozen at the January level.)

Petitions for a revival of the index were received by the Shanghai municipal authorities and have been forwarded in Nanking for consideration.

The petitioners declared the freezing of wages was designed originally to stabilise prices but had been perfectly useless.

Meanwhile, underground transactions in foreign exchange were

rumoured to have been conducted on as much as CN\$23,000 to US\$1,000. Business circles attributed this partly to the great amount never officially disclosed of "printing press" money issued by the Government and the consequent lack of confidence in it.

Spiral Into Nothingness?

Many businessmen gloomily predicted the Chinese currency would spiral into nothingness once it jumped to CN\$35,000 to US\$1,000.

The gravity of the situation is reflected in a report of the official Central News, saying that rice quotations "continued to skyrocket" in a seemingly uncontrollable manner.

Rice was selling today at about CN\$250,000 a picul compared with the official ceiling of CN\$170,000.

People who went to market today to buy beef and other things for the table were dismayed to find they had to pay about 50 to 100 per cent more than they did a fortnight ago.

Fit Of Madness

The Chinese Police warned the editor of the Wen Hui Pao, one of the biggest newspapers here, that he is liable to imprisonment if he again published black market exchange rates. They said that he had done so twice since such publication was banned last Feb. 17.

The Kuomintang-sponsored China Daily Tribune said it seemed as if tradesmen here were engaged in a competition to see who could boost prices highest, referring to this as a "fit of veritable madness," and appealing to the Government to take energetic measures to "restore public order and confidence." — Associated Press.

Empire Preference:
U.S. Attitude

London, Apr. 26. Wallace B. Phillips, president of the American Chamber of Commerce in London, declared today that the United States was not pressing for abolition of Empire preference in the projected charter for world trade.

"Businessmen in this country," he said, "should not abuse their minds in regard to an impending abolition of imperial preference." Phillips said he had a luncheon meeting of the

International Chamber of Commerce, the Geneva preparatory committee, on trade and employment, Phillips added.

"The United States has not asked for its annulment but is asking for a reduction in the rates of the preference pro rata to the percentage reduction that may be made in American tariff schedules."

Ultimate Aim

Pessimistic predictions of the outcome of the conference are not justified, Phillips said.

American and British delegations are both trying to achieve the same result but perhaps by different methods, he declared, adding:

"It is the aim of the United States ultimately to achieve the elimination of all trading restrictions, but obviously this goal will not be reached until an acceptable formula is provided."

Members of the various delegations, he reported, feel that the conference must succeed. Failure might make just that essential difference between reasonable prosperity and economic depression.—Associated Press.

U.S. Bribes

Washington, Apr. 25. Attacking the United States reciprocal trade programme, Mr. Arthur Bessie, President of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, said here today that the United States "bribed" England to support the idea of an international trade organization with a loan and "we are now wedged in" by bribe to reduce our Empire preferences by offering reductions in our tariff rates.

"We go about the world showing off what we mistakenly think is 'goodwill' by trying to bribe off other nations. Now when they will not do it, of their own will, we add:

"We bribe off other nations. We bribe off other nations. We bribe off other nations."

—Associated Press.

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—Associated Press.

Government
Sues Railways

London, Apr. 25.

A Tax Agency dispatch broadcast by Radio Moscow tonight said a new Soviet Union to United States shipping line is to be inaugurated on May 5.

The broadcast said the first trip, from Odessa to New York, would be made by the liner "Russia" which was launched a year ago.—United Press.

Washington, Apr. 25.

The United States Government today accused railroads of overcharging on wartime military freight when it named them as defendants in an action said to involve "millions of dollars" before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Department of Justice filed proceedings to recover alleged overcharges on military and naval freight destined to overseas points between June

EAT
MORE GINGER

THE HONG KONG SUNDAY HERALD

HONG KONG, SUNDAY, APRIL 27, 1947.

Fighting Finish In St. George's Plate NORSE QUEEN'S GREAT WIN

The Weather Clerk was most kind to the Hong Kong Jockey Club yesterday. He held off the shower which had threatened in the early morning to force a postponement of the Fifth Extra Race Meeting at Happy Valley in the afternoon. Punters and racing-fans were out in practically their full strength, with ladies in their brightly coloured dresses sharing attendance honours with the mere males.

Despite various predictions of upsets owing to the soft state of the course, there was but one major surprise during the Meeting when, in the second section of the Moreton Bay Stakes, Jackal (with M. M. Boycott up) carrying little over five per cent. of the win tickets bagged the first prize to pay the biggest dividend of the day, \$85.50. In this race, red-hot favourite Golden Wheel (Newman) was unable to take even one of the minor purses.

H.E. The Governor and Lady Young, with their guests, Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Lo were interested spectators of the fighting finish between Norse Queen (Ostromoff) and Bashful Beauty (Ching) for the St. George's Plate. At the conclusion of the race Mr. and Mrs. R. Johannessen, the proud owners of Norse Queen, were presented by Lt.-Col. H.B.L. Dowbiggin, Past President, to Mr. P. S. Cassidy, the President of St. George's Society, from whose hands Mr. Johannessen received the St. George's Plate and the congratulations of the Society.

In honour of the St. George's Club, Jackie (Hodgman) tried one of his usual runaway tactics by jumping to the lead immediately on the rise of the barrier. Overaken by Autumn Rose (Pearson) the first time, passing the Mennies' Stand, Jackie was again leading when the Rock was past. This time, however, too hot for both him and Autumn Rose, the two ponies started to fall back just before rounding the bend. Jockey Rowlands gave his rider the reins at this stage with the result that this pony, which had been running fourth up, now forced to the front, followed by Moses (Parsons) and Mayfair (Pearson). Jackie was fourth when the Jockey's Stand was reached.

E. H. de C. Carvalho made a conspicuous start as a jockey when he piloted "Collaborator" (Marcus da Silva and J. M. Remedios) Crown Witness, first past the winning post in the Great Bight Stakes. Incidentally, this is the first win scored by this stable.

The special sweep run in connection with the last event was won by holder of Ticket No. 20575, with Ticket Nos. 23106 and 22117, second and third, respectively.

Full results were as follows:-

Mount Davis Handicap

In this curtain raiser, confined to ponies of the Services, Race

BETTING		Win Place
Mayfair, 168	(Pearson)	1055 813
Moses, 162	(Parsons)	1318 954
Niger, 160	(Duckworth)	1090 811
Jackie, 160	(Hodgman)	1096 702
Rosalind, 150	(Rowlands)	575 287
Princie, 155	(Crisfield)	368 105
Duke II, 145	(L. P. Hornby)	240 94
Autumn Rose, 152	(Parson)	91 74
		6448 3930

Moreton Bay Stakes

Punters made no mistake in this sprint event of slightly over four furlongs when they plunged on Flying Wheel (Newman) to the tune of nearly 40 per cent. of the win bettings. This pony took the lead right from the start and maintained it until the winning post despite a hot challenge by Normandy (Rowlands). Kelly, ridden by Y. K. Tu, was third and Rosebud (Chui) fourth.

BETTING

Win Place

Lily, 152 (Chui) 4502 1917

Parl-Mutuels: Win \$10.50.

Places: \$5.60; \$6.20; \$8.60.

BETTING

Win Place

Flying Wheel, 154 (Newman) 5650 3578

Normandy, 145 (Rowlands) 3007 1746

Airfield, 141 (Miu) 1000 654

Burge, 145 (Ostromoff) 954 660

Kelly, 150 (Y. K. Tu) 805 565

Rosebud, 145 (Chui) 804 507

Hostile Witness, 150 (Ching) 332 337

13002 6140

(More Sports News will be found on Page 4.)

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RACE 3 1st Ticket No. 2062 \$4,391.00
2nd " 5728 1,254.00
3rd " 5618 627.00
Also ran: 3886, 6267, 6050, 4624, 1218 (\$100 each).

RACE 4 1st Ticket No. 3167 \$4,539.00
2nd " 4886 1,297.00
3rd " 2439 649.00
Also ran: 2106, 1667, 6511, 4247, 1593, 5813 (\$100 each).

RACE 5 1st Ticket No. 353 \$5,056.00
2nd " 666 1,444.00
3rd " 4671 722.00
Also ran: 1891 (\$100).

RACE 6 1st Ticket No. 2581 \$4,866.00
2nd " 602 1,391.00
3rd " 5678 695.00
Also ran: 2358, 1391, 6859, 750, 1837 (\$100 each).

RACE 7 1st Ticket No. 5088 \$5,336.00
2nd " 4619 1,524.00
3rd " 2020 762.00
Also ran: 4460 (\$100).

RACE 8 1st Ticket No. 20575 \$36,065.00
2nd " 23406 10,305.00
3rd " 22117 5,152.00
Also ran: 16228, 26730, 5506, 40300, 28077, 27691, 1329 (\$300 each).

RACE 9 1st Ticket No. 6008 \$3,000.00
2nd " 4619 1,524.00
3rd " 2020 762.00
Also ran: 4460 (\$100).

RACE 10 1st Ticket No. 5088 \$5,336.00
2nd " 4619 1,524.00
3rd " 2020 762.00
Also ran: 4460 (\$100).

RACE 11 1st Ticket No. 5088 \$5,336.00
2nd " 4619 1,524.00
3rd " 2020 762.00
Also ran: 4460 (\$100).

RACE 12 1st Ticket No. 5088 \$5,336.00
2nd " 4619 1,524.00
3rd " 2020 762.00
Also ran: 4460 (\$100).

RACE 13 1st Ticket No. 5088 \$5,336.00
2nd " 4619 1,524.00
3rd " 2020 762.00
Also ran: 4460 (\$100).

RACE 14 1st Ticket No. 5088 \$5,336.00
2nd " 4619 1,524.00
3rd " 2020 762.00
Also ran: 4460 (\$100).

RACE 15 1st Ticket No. 5088 \$5,336.00
2nd " 4619 1,524.00
3rd " 2020 762.00
Also ran: 4460 (\$100).

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2nd " 4619 1,524.00
3rd " 2020 762.00
Also ran: 4460 (\$100).

RACE 17 1st Ticket No. 5088 \$5,336.00
2nd " 4619 1,524.00
3rd " 2020 762.00
Also ran: 4460 (\$100).

RACE 18 1st Ticket No. 5088 \$5,336.00
2nd " 4619 1,524.00
3rd " 2020 762.00
Also ran: 4460 (\$100).

RACE 19 1st Ticket No. 5088 \$5,336.00
2nd " 4619 1,524.00
3rd " 2020 762.00
Also ran: 4460 (\$100).

RACE 20 1st Ticket No. 5088 \$5,336.00
2nd " 4619 1,524.00
3rd " 2020 762.00
Also ran: 4460 (\$100).

RACE 21 1st Ticket No. 5088 \$5,336.00
2nd " 4619 1,524.00
3rd " 2020 762.00
Also ran: 4460 (\$100).

RACE 22 1st Ticket No. 5088 \$5,336.00
2nd " 4619 1,524.00
3rd " 2020 762.00
Also ran: 4460 (\$100).

RACE 23 1st Ticket No. 5088 \$5,336.00
2nd " 4619 1,524.00
3rd " 2020 762.00
Also ran: 4460 (\$100).

RACE 24 1st Ticket No. 5088 \$5,336.00
2nd " 4619 1,524.00
3rd " 2020 762.00
Also ran: 4460 (\$100).

RACE 25 1st Ticket No. 5088 \$5,336.00
2nd " 4619 1,524.00
3rd " 2020 762.00
Also ran: 4460 (\$100).

RACE 26 1st Ticket No. 5088 \$5,336.00
2nd " 4619 1,524.00
3rd " 2020 762.00
Also ran: 4460 (\$100).

RACE 27 1st Ticket No. 5088 \$5,336.00
2nd " 4619 1,524.00
3rd " 2020 762.00
Also ran: 4460 (\$100).

RACE 28 1st Ticket No. 5088 \$5,336.00
2nd " 4619 1,524.00
3rd " 2020 762.00
Also ran: 4460 (\$100).

RACE 29 1st Ticket No. 5088 \$5,336.00
2nd " 4619 1,524.00
3rd " 2020 762.00
Also ran: 4460 (\$100).

RACE 30 1st Ticket No. 5088 \$5,336.00
2nd " 4619 1,524.00
3rd " 2020 762.00
Also ran: 4460 (\$100).

RACE 31 1st Ticket No. 5088 \$5,336.00
2nd " 4619 1,524.00
3rd " 2020 762.00
Also ran: 4460 (\$100).

RACE 32 1st Ticket No. 5088 \$5,336.00
2nd " 4619 1,524.00
3rd " 2020 762.00
Also ran: 4460 (\$100).

RACE 33 1st Ticket No. 5088 \$5,336.00
2nd " 4619 1,524.00
3rd " 2020 762.00
Also ran: 4460 (\$100).

RACE 34 1st Ticket No. 5088 \$5,336.00
2nd " 4619 1,524.00
3rd " 2020 762.00
Also ran: 4460 (\$100).

RACE 35 1st Ticket No. 5088 \$5,336.00
2nd " 4619 1,524.00
3rd " 2020 762.00
Also ran: 4460 (\$100).

RACE 36 1st Ticket No. 5088 \$5,336.00
2nd " 4619 1,524.00
3rd " 2020 762.00
Also ran: 4460 (\$100).

RACE 37 1st Ticket No. 5088 \$5,336.00
2nd " 4619 1,524.00
3rd " 2020 762.00
Also ran: 4460 (\$100).

RACE 38 1st Ticket No. 5088 \$5,336.00
2nd " 4619 1,524.00
3rd " 2020 762.00
Also ran: 4460 (\$100).

RACE 39 1st Ticket No. 5088 \$5,336.00
2nd " 4619 1,524.00
3rd " 2020 762.00
Also ran: 4460 (\$100).

RACE 40 1st Ticket No. 5088 \$5,336.00
2nd " 4619 1,524.00
3rd " 2020 762.00
Also ran: 4460 (\$100).

RACE 41 1st